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The Hydrologic Engineering Center AD-A204 005

Water Supply and Use Dalton Lake, Georgia

Prepared for:

Mobile District

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WATER SUPPLY AND USE

DALTON LAKE, GEORGIA

# Prepared by:

The Hydrologic Engineering Center

for:

U.S. Army Engineer District, Mobile

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#### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

# Study Overview

water supply and use in the Coosa River Basin, Georgia are examined to assess the availability of alternative supplies to the proposed Dalton Lake reservoir project. Streamflow records at 21 gage locations are analyzed to assess the availability of surface water. Withdrawal and discharge records at 364 locations throughout the basin are analyzed to determine water use. To show the relationship between supply and use, the basin is divided into ten hydrologic sub-units and data presented in a water balance. A detailed analysis is presented of the impact of withdrawing 51 MGD from the Coosawattee River near Carters and the role of Carters Reservoir on downstream releases. The above analyses were done using microcomputer hardware and software which greatly facilitated the computations and graphics, and which makes available, on diskettes, the supply and use data for future analyses.

### Annual Water Supply

Surface water supply is examined in this study in several different ways: low-flow frequency, duration-probability, flow-duration analyses; drought duration, magnitude and severity; stochastic analysis; daily flows of record. Each analysis presents in a different way information on the availability of surface water supply. The 7Q10 streamflow was used as a reference flow because of its regulatory role in maintaining instream water quality. The 7Q10 is an average flow for seven consecutive days which has a probability of 0.10 of not being

exceeded during any one year. It was found that the Coosa Basin streams are both a plentiful supply and susceptible to drought. Wet seasons and years provide a good supply source, however, storage is not available to store this supply so the region is also vulnerable to dry periods. An analysis of the principal droughts of record shows mean annual flows below the period of record mean annual flow for up to nine consecutive years at some stations.

# Low-Flow Months Supply

The low-flow period in the Coosa Basin are the months of June through November. The June through November flow at several representative stations have below annual mean streamflow for the period of record, as expected. Low-flow frequency analyses indicate the probability of different magnitudes not being exceeded for different durations. At some gaging stations there is little difference in the magnitude of flow for seven consecutive dry days or thirty consecutive dry days. At other stations the difference is significant. Lower flows for longer durations mean more difficulty in meeting demand or more storage to supplement available supply.

#### Water Use

Withdrawal and discharge data are analyzed for the past five years, 1980-1984. This analysis shows that over 90 percent of the withdrawals in the basin are by six users (excluding Hammond Power Plant). Similarly, 80 percent of the discharge in the basin is by ten users. Consumptive use varies from zero to 86 percent depending upon the user. Withdrawal and discharge data

vary from month to month and year to year. The monthly variation for 1984 is relatively small. The variation from year to year shows no consistent trend for most users. Some years are higher, others lower.

### Water Balance

A comparison, by hydrologic sub-unit, of 1984 consumptive use shows that it is less than 6 percent of the minimum mean annual streamflow and less than 25 percent of the minimum mean September flow. The minimum annual and minimum September streamflows are the minimum of record. These minimum streamflows were also compared with the 7Q10 plus cumulative withdrawals for each hydrologic sub-unit. This showed that on an annual basis that 7Q10 plus withdrawals were less than 50 percent of the minimum annual flow for all sub-units except one where it was 66.6 percent. Examining September data the analysis showed that in seven sub-units the 7Q10 plus withdrawals exceeded the minimum September flow of record. Under this worse case situation withdrawals upstream may have to be reduced to provide for instream flow requirements.

#### Withdrawal at Carters

An alternative supply to Dalton Lake is withdrawal of surface water at Carters downstream from Carters Reservoir. An analysis of the 36-year historical record shows that there have been approximately 723 days when the streamflow in the Coosawattee River near Carters has fallen below 319 cfs which is the 7Q10 flow plus 79 cfs (51 MGD) estimated withdrawal. The

probability of a low flow of 319 cfs or less lasting for a 7-day duration is approximately 0.38 when the water available in the stream is less than that needed for withdrawal. Both the magnitude and frequency of such an occurrence must be borne by the user. This is done in the selection of an appropriate backup strategy. In addition to magnitude and frequency, cost and desired level of reliability must be investigated.

#### INTRODUCTION

# Study Purpose and Scope

This study investigates water supply and use in the Coosa River Basin, Georgia and the potential of withdrawal near Carters, Georgia as an alternative supply source to Dalton Lake. The study uses currently available water supply and use data from the U.S. Geological Survey as the principal source of data. surface water supply in the basin is analyzed in several ways and the results presented. Municipal and industrial water use is analyzed for the past five years (1980-1984). A comparison of water supply and use is presented in a water balance for the This balance provides an assessment of the relationship between minimum streamflow of record and 1984 water use. Given the analyses of supply and usage described above, an alternative supply to the Corps of Engineers proposed Dalton Lake project is investigated. This alternative is necessary to compute water supply benefits for Dalton Lake as defined by the "most likely alternative" method. This report covers an assessment of the hydrologic availability of supply for possible withdrawal near Carters. An estimate of the cost of this alternative, including location and size of required facilities, is being made by the Mobile District, Corps of Engineers.

The text of the report discusses the analyses and principal findings of each major topic covered. Appendices A through H contain more detailed information. The figures in Appendices C through F show analyses of surface water supply at each of the stream gages in the basin. These are included to make available

a complete, current (1984) presentation of supply information as well as support the discussion in the text. Appendix G contains water withdrawal and discharge data for the basin and is included for similar reasons.

Figure A-1 (Appendix A) shows a map of the basin. The principal river systems are: the Chattooga River in the west of the basin, the Etowah, the Coosawattee, the Conasauga, the Oostanaula, and the Coosa River at the basin outlet. To properly manage and analyze the supply and use data it was necessary to consider the basin by hydrologic sub-units. These are shown in Figure A-2 (Appendix A). This division into sub-units and the related figures are from the Georgia Department of Natural Resources report, Water Availability & Use Coosa River

Basin, 1982. Figures A-3 through A-12 (Appendix A) show the major rivers and creeks which are within each sub-unit. The numbers assigned to each sub-unit are for database management only and have no other significance.

# Related Studies

In recent years a number of studies have been completed which contain useful data and analyses concerning water supply and use in the Coosa Basin. Some studies cover the entire state of Georgia, the Coosa Basin being only a part. Others cover only part of the basin. They are identified here as useful references for both data and analysis.

\* Georgia Department of Natural Resources, <u>Water</u> Availability and Use, Coosa River Basin, 1982.

- \* Pierce, Robert R. et al., Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Water Use in Georgia by County for 1980. Information Circular 59, 1980.
- \* U.S. Geological Survey, <u>Georgia Irrigation</u>, <u>1970-80: A</u>
  <u>Decade of Growth</u>. Water Resources Investigations Report
  83-4177, 1984.
- \* Rogers, Herbert H., <u>Municipal and Industrial Water Use</u>, <u>Dalton Lake</u>, <u>Georgia</u>. U.S. Army Engineer District, <u>Mobile</u>, September, 1981.
- \* U.S. Geological Survey, <u>Estimated Use of Water in the United States in 1980</u>, Geological Survey Circular 1001, 1983.
- \* U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile, <u>Carters Reservoir</u>, <u>Reservoir Regulation Manual</u>, <u>Appendix H</u>, July 1979.
- \* Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Coosa River Basin, Water Quality Management Plan, 1978.
- \* J.S. Geological Survey, Storage Requirements for Georgia Streams, 1983.
- \* U.S. Geological Survey, <u>Low-Flow Frequency of Georgia</u> Streams, 1978.
- \* U.S. Geological Survey, Water Resources Data, 1983.

In addition, various maps are available for the basin.

Those found to be most useful include,

- \* U.S. Geological Survey, 7.5 Minute Topographic Maps.
- \* LANDSAT Color Imagery Map, Northwest Georgia.
- \* U.S. Geological Survey, 1:100,000 Scale Metric Topographic Map, Dalton, Cartersville, Chickamauga, Rome, Anniston and Atlanta, Georgia, 1981.

# Software Development and Application

A principal objective of this study, in addition to an analysis of the water resources of the Coosa Basin, is to conduct the analyses by using currently available microcomputer software. With the rapid increase in speed and storage in microcomputer hardware and with the development and conversion of generalized

software programs for engineering applications, the use of such technology on this study is timely and appropriate. Such use demonstrates the potential for microcomputer technology in water supply planning and serves to bring engineers who could use this technolog, up to speed in a quick manner. Thus, the selection of the technology, especially the software, testing and applying it to the Coosa Basin became a major task in this investigation. A brief description of the software is presented in Appendix B.

One benefit of using the microcomputer on this study is the availability of all U.S. Geological Survey water supply and water use data for the basin on diskettes. Because such data is historical and will not change, it can be used for other studies of the basin. As new records become available they can be added to the existing files. Also, because all analyses are available on diskettes they can be easily revised as new data becomes available. Such accessibility to basic supply and use data makes future analyses easier.

### Authority

This study was conducted by the Hydrologic Engineering
Center, Corps of Engineers, 609 Second Street, Davis, California
at the request of the Mobile District, Corps of Engineers.
Contractural authorization was by DA Form 2544, Order Number
FC850051, 29 April 1985.

### Acknowledgements

A number of persons contributed to this study through their generous cooperation by providing data and information: Clay

Burdette and David Ashley with the Georgia Department of Natural Resources; Bob Pierce in the Doraville office of the U.S. Geological Survey; Ricky Hartley, Mobile District, Corps of Engineers. At the Hydrologic Engineering Center, Margaret Schroeder and Clay Willis placed much of the data on the microcomputer, Lynne Fornasero prepared the many figures and tables, and Kimberly Powell did the word processing. Shelle Barkin provided valuable counsel and assistance on the use of the microcomputer hardware and software. David Goldman did the stochastic analysis of streamflow on the Coosawatee River. Bill Johnson was project engineer under the supervision of Darryl Davis, Chief, Planning Division. During the course of this study the Director of the Hydrologic Engineering Center was Bill S. Eichert.

#### LOW STREAMFLOW IN THE COOSA BASIN

#### USGS Water Supply Data

Analyses of surface water supplies used gage records at twenty-one locations in the Coosa watershed (Table 1). data are stored in the U.S. Geological Survey's WATSTORE (National Water Data Storage and Retrieval System) database located in Reston, Virginia. Statistical and mean value data for the twenty-one stations were transferred via phone lines to a microcomputer at the Hydrologic Engineering Center in Davis, California. No adjustments for changing watershed conditions over time were made. Except for the construction of Carter and Alltoona Reservoirs it was felt the effects would be small and not alter the conclusions developed from the analyses. Once transferred, the data were available for analysis purposes. principal analyses were daily value low-flow frequency and flowduration relationships. The mean monthly data were used to examine the monthly variation in supply which led to the identification of June through November as low-flow months (Appendix G). The Mobile District, Corps of Engineers has reconsituted daily flow values at the Carters gage (02382500) on the Coosawattee River for a number of years for which there are no recorded flows. This was done by correlating recorded flows at nearby gages with recorded flows at Carters gage and using those correlations to fill in missing daily values at Carters. These reconstituted flows, while appropriate for use in hydrologic analyses, were not used in this study because it was felt that the hydrologic availability of supply could be

TABLE 1 USBS STREAM GAGE LOCATION AND RECORD

STATION	HYDROLDGIC Sub-unit	. LATITUDE LONGITUDE	LONGITUDE	RIVER	NEAR	CHAD MAD	AREA (SQ MI)	YEARS OF RECORD	CLIMA	ITIC YEA	CLIMATIC YEARS IN RECORD	aso
							7 					
<b>82388588</b>		344818	843631	COOSAMRTTEE RIVER	ELLIJAY	WEBB	236.0	8	1948-49; 1965-84	65-84		
82381688	~	343417	842755	FAUSETT CREEK	TALKING ROCK	DYKE	16.0	σ	1976-84			
02382200	ત્ય	343122	843648	TALKING ROCK CREEK	HINTON	TALKING ROCK	119.0	19	1975-84			
02382500	cu	343613	844144	COOSAMATTEE RIVER	CARTERS	COKING	521.0	為		28-23:	1920-23: 1963-72; 1976-84	1976-84
82383588	ત્ય	343435	845137	COOSAMATTEE RIVER	PINE CHAPEL	RF DBUD	831.8	45	1948-84			
82384588	٣	34.940	845183	COMPSAUGA RIVER	ETON	CHATSWORTH	252.0	ત્ય	1983-84			
02385800	m	344388	844612	HOLLY CREEK	CHATSWORTH	CALHOUN NE	64.6	ສ	1962-84			
82387888	~3	344886	845542	CONSGRUGA RIVER	TILTON	DALTON SOUTH	687.0	9	1939-84			
62387566	4	343445	845629	DOSTANAULA RIVER	RESACA	CALHOUN NORTH	1682.0	16	1894-84			
62388399	*	342157	851617	HEATH CREEK	ROME	ROCK MOUNTAIN	14.7	53	1978-84			
62388326	4	342218	851550	HEATH CREEK	ARMUCHEE	ROCK MOUNTAIN	16.6	СIJ	1983-84			
<b>8</b> 2388589	4	341682	859839	OOSTANDULA RIVER	ROME	ROME NORTH	2115.0	\$	1941-84			
62389888	Ŋ	342257	848321	ETOWN	DAWSONVILLE	DAMSONVILLE	107.0	፠	1941-76			
82392888	7	341423	842947	ETOWAH RIVER	CANTON	CANTON	613.0	SS.	1898-05; 19	1938-84		
82394888	7	348947	844458	ETOWNH RIVER	CARTERSVILLE	ALLATOONA DAM	1119.0	45	1948-84			
82395888	æ	341224	845844	ETOWNH RIVER	KINGSTON	KINGSTON	1634.0	64	1938-31; 1938-84	38-84		
02395120	<b>©</b>	341434	845323	TWO RUN CREEK	KINGSTON	KINGSTON	33.1	٣	1982-84			
82396888	•	341526	858938	ETOWNH RIVER	ROME	ROME NORTH	1819. @	3	1986-21; 19	1946-85		
05397000	σ,	341201	851524	COOSA RIVER	ROME	LIVINGSTON	4848.0	<b>%</b>	1898-63; 19;	30-31;	1930-31; 1930-58; 1964-84	1964-84
6239758A	6	340338	851841	CEDAR CREEK	CEDARTOWN	CEDARTOWN I	115.8	8	1944-73			
6239666	10	342863	852019	CHATTODGA	SUMMERVILLE	SUMERVILLE	192.0	<del>4</del> 8	1938-64			

adequately and more consistently described using the measured records alone.

# Low-Flow Frequency Analysis

Appendix C contains low-flow frequency curves for stations in the Basin. Three stations with short records were omitted. The curves were developed from WATSTORE low-flow statistics which included records through 1984, except for two stations where records were discontinued at an earlier date. The statistics are plotted using the equation m/(n+1).

One use of low-flow frequency data is in estimating the 7Q10 flow. (The 7Q10 is an average flow for seven consecutive days which has a probability of 0.10 of not being exceeded during any one year). The magnitude of the 7Q10 flow will change as additional data become available at a gage. Table 2 shows the 7Q10 flows using the current data. Also, shown is the ratio of the 7Q10 flow to the watershed area above the gage. The highest ratio comes from watersheds which drain mountainous areas such as above Ellijay (0.51) and Dawsonville (0.59).

Low-flow frequency analysis uses a single low-flow value each year. If only the low-flow months, June through November, were used, only the daily values for those months would be considered, however, the results would be essentially the same as if the entire year were used. Consider, for example, the 7Q10 flow. The lowest flow for seven consecutive days occurs during the low-flow months, so whether it is selected from June-November or from the entire year, the value selected is the same and its probability is the same. As the number of consecutive days

TABLE 2 7Q10 FLOW AT GAGE LOCATIONS

STATION	RIVER	NEAR	AREA (SQ MI)	7010 <sup>1</sup> (CFS)	RATIO (CFS/SQ MI)
00700500	COOSAWATTEE RIVER	E: I TTOV	236.0	120	<b>0.</b> 51
02380500	FAUSETT CREEK	TALKING ROCK	10.0	3	0.30
02381600 02382200	TALKING ROCK CREEK		119.0	28	0.24
	COOSAWATTEE RIVER	CARTERS	521.0	248	0.48
02382500 02383500	COOSAWATTEE RIVER	PINE CHAPEL	831.0	278	Ø. 33
02384500	CONASAUGA RIVER	ETON	252.0	NA .	<b></b>
02385800	HOLLY CREEK	CHATSWORTH	64.0	3.2	0.05
	CONASAUGA RIVER	TILTON	687.0	83	0.12
02387000	<del>- :</del>	RESACA	1602.0	325	0.20
02387500	OOSTANAULA RIVER		14.7	1.2	0.08
02388300	HEATH CREEK	ROME	16.6	NA	0.00
02388320	HEATH CREEK	ARMUCHEE	2115.0	492	<b>0.</b> 23
02388500	OOSTANAULA RIVER	ROME	107	63	0.59
02389000	ETOWAH	DAWSONVILLE			0.33 0.37
02392000	ETOWAH RIVER	CANTON	613.0	224	
02394000	ETOWAH RIVER	CARTERSVILLE		263	<b>0.</b> 24
Ø2395ØØØ	ETOWAH RIVER	KINGSTON	1634.0	514	0.31
02395120	TWO RUN CREEK	KINGSTON	33.1	NA	
02396000	ETOWAH RIVER	ROME	1819.0	606	<b>0.</b> 33
02397000	COOSA RIVER	ROME	4040.0	1210	<b>0.</b> 30
02397500	CEDAR CREEK	CEDARTOWN	115.0	32	0.28
02398000	CHATTOOGA	SUMMERVILLE	192.0	66	Ø. 34

<sup>1</sup> INTERPOLATED FROM U.S. GEDLOGICAL SURVEY LOW-FLOW FREQUENCY DATA.

increases to 90, 120 or 183 the likelihood of there being some days in the year which are not in the low-flow months increases, however, the effect is small.

# Duration-Probability Analysis

Duration-probability curves as shown in Appendix D are developed from low-flow frequency curves by plotting duration on the horizontal axis and probability as a curve. Each probability curve is a section through the family of low-flow frequency curves at the selected probability. Duration-probability curves are useful for examining the change in streamflow with duration for a selected probability. Consider, for example, station 02382500 at Carters (Figure D-4, Appendix D). The flatness of the curve in the range 7 to 30 days for the 0.10 probability shows little change in streamflow as the duration increases. flow for the 7Q10 event is nearly the same as for the 30Q10 event. Many of the stations in the basin exhibit this same characteristic. Station 02394000 at Cartersville (Figure D-13, Appendix D) shows a significant increase in flow as the duration changes from 7 days to 30 days. Thus, to provide storage for the 30-day duration event would be a significant increase over that for the 7-day duration event. It should be noted that both stations used in this comparison are regulated upstream.

### Daily Flow-Duration Analysis

Appendix E contains flow-duration curves for the twenty-one stations in the basin. These curves were developed from WATSTORE flow-duration statistics. Records included daily flows through

1984, except for two discontinued stations. The flow-duration curves show the percent time during the period-of-record that different magnitudes of flow were exceeded. Such information is useful in determining, quantitatively, how selected flows are related to all daily flows in the record. As an example, Table 3 shows at each station how the 7Q10 flows determined from the low-flow frequency analysis are related to all daily flows in the record. An average flow of 120 cfs for seven consecutive days (Station 02380500) has a probability of 0.10 of not being exceeded in any given year, however, during the period of record 99.8 percent of the time the daily flow exceeded 120 cfs. The 7Q10 flow is exceeded 98 percent of the time at all but one station.

Use of daily values for the low-flow months, June through November, instead of for the entire year will alter the flow-duration curves. Examples of these curves for seven selected stations in the basin are also shown in Appendix E, Figures E-22 to E-28. They show a comparison between the flow-duration curves based upon annual and low-flow months daily values. What is significant is that the percent time exceeded remains about the same in the lower range of flows - flows of the magnitude of the 7Q10. Such flows can be expected to be exceeded 96 to 98 percent of the time during the low-flow months.

TABLE 3
7010 PERCENT TIME EXCEEDED

STATION	RIVER	NEAR	7(+ ≥ 1 ; ; ) (Cl	(7.2N ( + 2 <u>1</u> 7)
02380500 02381600 02382200 02382500 02383500 02384500 02385800 02387000	COOSAWATTEE RIVER FAUSETT CREEK TALKING ROCK CREEK COOSAWATTEE RIVER COOSAWATTEE RIVER CONASAUGA RIVER HOLLY CREEK CONASAUGA RIVER OOSTANAULA RIVER	TALKING ROCK HINTON CARTERS PINE CHAPEL ETON CHATSWORTH TILTON RESACA	120 3 28 248 278 NA 3.2 83	99.8 99.9 99.8 98.4 99.2 99.6 99.4
02388300 02388500 02389000 02389000 02392000 02394000 02395000 02395120 02396000 02397500 02398000	HEATH CREEK HEATH CREEK OOSTANAULA RIVER ETOWAH ETOWAH RIVER ETOWAH RIVER ETOWAH RIVER TWO RUN CREEK ETOWAH RIVER COOSA RIVER CEDAR CREEK CHATTOOGA	ROME ARMUCHEE ROME DAWSONVILLE CANTON CARTERSVILLE KINGSTON KINGSTON ROME ROME CEDARTOWN SUMMERVILLE	1.2 NA 492 63 224 263 514 NA 606 1210 32 66	99.5 99.3 99.5 92.3 98.4 98.1 98.8 99.1

<sup>1</sup> INTERPOLATED FROM U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY LOW-FLOW FREQUENCY DATA.

<sup>2</sup> INTERPOLATED FROM U.S. GLOLOGICAL SURVEY FLOW-DURATION DATA.

#### DROUGHT IN THE COOSA BASIN

## Drought Definition

Drought, as it is used in this study, is a period of below normal streamflow. The period of time used in the analysis is a year. Mean annual streamflow is used to distinguish between wet years and dry years. This convention is common in water supply studies although shorter time periods could be used e.g. a season or month. Three parameters help to define drought: duration, magnitude and severity. Duration is the period of time, the number of consecutive years in this study, where the mean annual streamflow at a gage location is below the mean for the period of gage record. Magnitude is the average water deficiency (measured in cfs) below the period-of-record mean value. Severity is defined as the cumulative water deficiency (measured in year-cfs) computed as the product of the duration and the magnitude. These three parameters are used to describe the droughts of record at the twenty-one gages in the basin.

# Drought Analysis Using Annual Flow

Figures in Appendix F show for the period-of-record at each gage location, how the yearly mean flow varies from the mean for the period-of-record. Years with means above the record mean are termed wet years and are shown above the base line. Years with means below the record mean are termed dry years and are shown below the base line. Years with no data are shown on the figures to make them consistent with the years of record in Table 1. Of particular interest in this study are the years with annual flows below the record average, the consecutive number of these years,

their magnitude and severity.

Table 4 summarizes quantitatively the severest dry years represented by the figures. Those stations listed as NA (not applicable) either had too short a record or too small a severity. The duration of below average streamflow varies from two years to nine years. The magnitude of deficit flow (average for the duration) varies from 6.6 cfs on Heath Creek to 1708 cfs on the Coosa River near Rome. At these same gages the severity (cumulative deficit) ranges from 26.4 year-cfs (19,053 ac-ft) to 10,248 year-cfs (7,424,800 ac-ft). Across each row (Table 4) a profile of the three severest droughts of record may be obtained.

## Analysis Using Low-Flow Months

Figures are also presented in Appendix F (Figures F-22 through F-28) which show wet and dry periods for the low-flow months of record for seven selected stations. The period-of-record mean for the months June through November is compared with each year's mean. Years where the annual value is less than the record mean are termed dry periods and are plotted below the line. Table 5 shows the duration, magnitude and severity of the principal dry periods. The duration is the number of consecutive years with the June through November mean below the record mean for June through November. The magnitude is the mean June through November streamflow for those years. Severity is the product of duration times magnitude. These parameters are useful in describing the low-flow season streamflow, however, it should be noted that each year's low-flow or dry season is bounded by a

TABLE 4 PRINCIPAL DADUGHTS OF RECORD

STATION	KIVEK	NE DE	RECORD	(CFS)						_	PRINCIPAL DADUGHTS	DAOUGHTS					
					-	ă	JRATION H	INGNI TUDE	DURATION MAGNITUDE SLVERITY		DURATION MAGNITUDE SEVERITY	IPBNIT UDE	SEVERITY !	0	DURATION MAGNITUDE		SEVERITY
						YEARS	(YRS)	(CFS)	(YR-CFS)	VEARS	(YRS)	(CFS)	(YR-CFS)	YEARS	(YRS)		(YR-CFS)
<b>32388588</b>	COOSAWATTEE AIVER	ELLIJAY	8	83		1940-42	м	208	<b>7</b> 29	1 1969-70	م	6	186	1944-45	٥	70	16.8
82381688	FAUSETT CREEK	TALKING ROCK	6	8	-	<b>9</b>			•			?	3	2	J	5	9
82382588	TALKING ROCK CREEK	NOTNIE Y	91	215	_	₹	cr			_							
02382500	COOSAMATTEE RIVER	CARTERS	Ř	1217		1303-06	4	249	396	1969-72	4	623	888	1981-83	<b>(~</b> )	9	57.0
R2383500	COOSAMATTEE RIVER	PINE CHAPEL	45	1514		1349-42	m	297	1791	1353-57	יט	218	19691	1369-71	<b>)</b> (*)	23.0	9 6
82384588	CONASAUBA RIVER	STON	cu	520		泛	**							:	1	}	3
82385388	HOLLY CREEK	CHRTS#03TH	23	124		1969-73	2	28	140	1366-67	CJ.	44	88				
3238734N	CONGSAUGA RIVER	TILTON	9	1230		1940-43	4	431	1724	1953-57	נט	2.07	1035	1969-72	-3*	246	984
<b>98528529</b> 19	COSTANGULA RIVER		7	2832		1834-98	'n	725	3625	1 1940-42	(*)	1191	3573	1903-06	4	281	2324
95388399	ABBLY CARRY	30ME	'n	ଞ		1970-73	∢	6.6	26.4				_				
82388320	HERTH CREEK	ARMUCHEE	ત્ય	38	_	<b>E</b>	~						_				
<b>8</b> 2388298	DOSTANAULA RIVER	ROME	44	3699		1941-42	ત્ય	1649	3238	1 1953-57	L/3	591	2955	1969-72	4	679	2595
85383 <b>96</b> 6	ETOHOH	DAMSONVILLE	ૠ	897	_	1953-60	<b>6</b> 0	ß	454	1341-45	·	57	285	1966-67	٠ م	27	3 5
<b>8</b> 5335 <b>990</b>	ETOWAH RIVER	CANTON	SS	1255		1938-45	90	230	2320	1304-05	. <b>Q</b> I	318	953	;		i	5
82334666	ETOMON RIVER	CARTERSVILLE	1 <b>3</b>	1934		1953-61	6	415	3735	1949-45	v.	777	7554				
0539500N	ETCHEN SIVER	KINGSTON	49	2610		1953-61	m	528	4752	1938-45	o ec	764	3976	1969-7:	~	702	1 1 00
02335120	THE AUN CREEK	KINGSTON	m	አ		*					•	•	?		•	3	3
82396808	ETOWAH RIVER	ROME	<b>.</b> ሜ	3834		1953-61	6	785	7865	1948-45	4	823	92.67	1914-16	,	177	1987
02397000	COUSA RIVER	ROME	ŝ	6895		1340-45	•	1708	10248	1953-58	•	1248	7489	1969-72	າ ◀	1.00	844
02337500	CEDAR CREEK	CEDARTOWN	17	157		1953-57	ß	45	210		~	ສ	33	1969-71	r (~)	18	ň
02338800	CHATTOOSA	C. INCHESTOR	4	672	_	4.	•	;	1						•		

TABLE 5
PRINCIPAL DAY PERIODS OF RECORD
LOW-FLOW MONTHS, JUNE THROUGH NOVEMBER

	RITY	(YR-CFS)	919	S	<b>6</b> 2	92	88	98	14	
	DE SEVERITY		19	43	3	ฉี	17	14	×	
	MOGNI TU	(CFS)	154	145	216	421	33	748	1607	
	-	굺	(YRS)	4	m	m	ĸ	S	ય	ત્ય
	2	YEARS	1986-83	1968-70	1943-45	1893-97	1968-72	1913-14	193031	
S00:	SEVERITY	(YRS) (CFS) (YR-CFS) I	829	624	28	5962	2388	4884	9259	
DRY PERI	RATION MAGNITUDE S	(CFS)	310	<b>8</b> 8	232	457	338	497	1836	
PRINCIPAL DRY PERIODS	JRAT 10N	(YRS)	2	~	m	7	9	12	9	
ā.	ă	YEARS	1984-85	1939-41	1968-78	1939-45	1948-45	1951-62	1951-56	
	SEVERITY	(YR-CFS)	724	1265	1512	3276	3354	5598	9216	
	URATION MAGNITUDE	(CFS)	181	83	સુ	236	529	25 <b>25</b>	1024	
	URATION	(YRS)	4	S	9	م	9	6	6	
	BURK	YEARS	1968-71	1952-56	1951-56	1951-56	1951-56	1939-47	1939-47	
<b>9</b> - 6	-		 92	_ :£	 52	 80	χ: 	-	- 9	
RECORD MEGN (CFS)			35	器	K	1528	176	8	8	
YEARS OF RECORD			శ	\$	\$	9	\$	3	<b>9</b>	
AE DE			CARTERS	PINE CHAPEL	TILTON	RESACA	ROME	ROME	ROME	
RIVER			DOSAMATTEE RIVER	DOSAMATTEE RIVER	CONGSAUGA RIVER	DOSTANDLA RIVER	DOSTANGULA RIVER	ETOWAH RIVER	COOSA RIVER	
STATION						62387586				
									20	

six month high-flow or wet season. In other words, each year's June through November low-flow season is interrupted with a higher flow season December through May. Thus, duration for a low-flow month analysis has a different meaning than for an annual analysis where dry years are back-to-back.

Figures F-29 through F-34 (Appendix F) show the mean monthly flows for several stations in the basin. They confirm the identification of the months June through November as the lowflow or months below annual mean flow.

#### WATER USE IN THE COOSA BASIN

#### Water Use Data

A database of water withdrawal and discharge within the state of Georgia is maintained by the U.S. Geological Survey at Doraville, Georgia. Sixty-one different types of information are included, where available, for each withdrawal and discharge location (entity) for the years 1980 through 1984. information includes: name of the user, address, contact person, type of withdrawal (surface or ground water), latitude and longitude, well data, stream name, monthly and annual amounts and an identification or entity number. Referred to as the "W&D" database (site specific withdrawals and discharges), a computer tape of these data was provided to the Hydrologic Engineering Center by the U.S. Geological Survey in September 1985 for the counties which are a part of the Coosa Basin. This database became the basis for the analysis of withdrawal and discharge within the basin. While the database is incomplete in many respects, as will be discussed in what follows, it was found to be sufficient for the purposes of this study.

Table 6 shows a profile of the entities in the database. A total of 366 entities were included each year. For the five year period, 1980-1984 there were 1830 entities. Each entity represented a site specific location of withdrawal (surface or groundwater) or discharge. Because many users have more than one withdrawal or discharge location the number of users in the database is less than the number of entities. There are 155 different users identified in the database. Of particular note

TABLE 6 ENTITIES IN W&D DATABASE

			YEAR			TOTAL
			4000	4607	400/	
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	
WITHDRAWAL DATA						
NUMBER OF ENTITIES	156	156	156	156	156	780
NUMBER WITH DATA	17	13	43	45	40	158
PERCENT WITH DATA (%)	10.9	8.3	27.6	28.8	25.6	20.24
DISCHARGE DATA						
NUMBER OF ENTITIES	210	210	210	210	210	1050
NUMBER WITH DATA	<del>9</del> 7	117	50	74	94	432
PERCENT WITH DATA (%)	46.2	55.7	23.8	35.2	44.8	41.14
TOTAL						
NUMBER OF ENTITIES	366	366	366	366	366	1830
NUMBER WITH DATA	114	130	93	119	134	590
PERCENT WITH DATA (%)	31.1	35.5	25.4	32.5	36.6	32.22

is the fact that of the 1830 row entries for the five year period, 1980-1984, only 590 or 32.2 percent had annual withdrawal or discharge data. These data varied by year as shown in Table 6. For 1980 there were 17 entities with withdrawal data or 10.9 percent of all entities for that year. For 1984 this had increased to 40 entities or 25.6 percent of all entities for that year. Discharge data is more complete. For 1980, 46.2 percent of the entities have data. For 1984 this figure is 44.8 percent.

For use in this study three principal modifications to the original database were made. First, only those entities with annual data were analyzed thus creating a non-zero database. Second, those entities which are outside the boundaries of the Coosa Basin were removed from the database. They had originally been included because they were in the county, part of which was in the watershed. Third, entities whose withdrawal source was groundwater were removed because groundwater is not a principal purpose of this study. A profile of the resulting database is shown in Table 7. It is referred to in this study as the "USGS" database.

The USGS database was compared with the data developed and presented in the study, <u>Water Availability and Use - Coosa River Basin</u>, 1982. Most of the users in the <u>Water Availability and Use</u> study were in the USGS database. Those which were not were small users such as elementary schools and small commercial organizations. A list of these users and their September 1980 discharge from the <u>Water Availability and Use</u> study is shown in Table 8.

TABLE 7
ENTITIES IN USGS DATABASE

			YEAR			TOTAL
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	
WITHDRAWAL DATA NUMBER OF ENTITIES	9	8	23	23	21	84
DISCHARGE DATA NUMBER OF ENTITIES	60	79	33	45	63	280
TOTAL NUMBER OF ENTITIES	69	87	56	68	84	364

# TABLE 8 USERS NOT IN USGS DATABASE BUT IN WATER AVAILABILITY AND USE 1

H\ DROL SUB-UN		Sc STREAM FLO	PT 80 W (CFS)
3	VARNELL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL ROLLING HILLS MOBILE HOME PARK DAWNVILLE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL DUG GAP ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	TRIB-TRIB COAHULLA CR	0.02
3	ROLLING HILLS MOBILE HOME PARK	TRIB-TRIB COAHULLA CR	0.06
3	DAWNVILLE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	TRIB-COAHULLA-CONASAUGA	0.02
3	DUG GAP ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	DROWNING BLAR CR	0.02
3	ENSIBROOK MIDDLE SCHOOL	FILLE EX-DROMMING BLHK C	والوات
3	COLORDYNE INC	TRIB TO CONASAUGA R	0.05
3	COLORDYNE INC SAFARI LES '2' ACRES CAMPGROUND	SWAMP CR-CONASAUGA R	Ø. Ø3
3	DALTON AMACO TRUCK PLAZA VALLEY POINT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	SWAMP CR-CONASAUGA R	0.01
3	VALLEY POINT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	TRIB-SWAMP CK-CONASAUGA R	Ø. Ø3
3	DAVIS BROTHERS MOTOR LODGE AND CAFE	TRIB-LITTLE SWAMP CR	0.04
3	TEXTILE RUBBER AND CHEMICAL CO	TRIB-LITTLE SWAMP CR	<b>0.05</b>
3	VALLEY POINT MIDDLE SCHOOL	TRIB-LITTLE SWAMP CK	0.02
4	SHELL SERVICE STATION	TRIB TO DUTHKALUOGA CR	0.02
4	PATTYS TRUCK STUP	TRIB TO DOTHKHLOUGH CX	שוש שני
4	DA DUI SAFETY KEST HKEH #34	TRIB TO COUNTRACTORS OF TOTAL	(i. (i.)
4 4	DAVIS BROTHERS MOTOR LODGE AND CAFE TEXTILE RUBBER AND CHEMICAL CO VALLEY POINT MIDDLE SCHOOL SHELL SERVICE STATION PATTYS TRUCK STOP GA DOT SAFETY REST AREA #34 RAMADA INN WELLCO CARPET CO	BLACKWOOD CR-OOTHALOOGA	(0. (0.4) (0. (0.14)
4	GEORGIA CUMBERLAND ACADEMY	OOSTANAULA R	0.02
4	DEMINDER SI EMENTORY COUNCIL	ARMUCHEE CR-COSTANAULA R	
6	SPEE HOME E EMENTORY	TRE-SITTINGDOWN CA-ETOWAH	0.00
6	TATE LOW RENT HOUSING	TRIR-LING SWAMP-FTOWAH	Ø. 11
-	JASPER WEST POND	TRIB-SHARP MIN CR	0.15
7	BURLINGTON AND KLOPMAN HILLS FREE HOME ELEMENTARY TATE LOW RENT HOUSING JASPER WEST POND RM MOORE SCHOOL REINHARDT COLLEGE CANTON NURSING HOME LITTLE RIVER WPCP LITTLE RIVER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL KENNESAW HILL MHP BELLS FERRY PLAZA BELLS FERRY MHP CHAPMAN ELEMENTARY EASTCATE MHP OAK GROVE ELEMENTARY	SHOAL CK-ETOWAH R	0.01
7	REINHARDT COLLEGE	SHOAL CR-ETOWAH R	0.04
7	CANTON NURSING HOME	TRIB TO ETOWAH R	0.01
7	LITTLE RIVER WPCP	ROCKY-LITTLE-ETOWAH	Ø.18
7	LITTLE RIVER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	TRIB-LITTLE R	0.01
7	KENNESAW HILL MHP	NOONDAY CR-LITTLE R	0.07
7	BELLS FERRY PLAZA	TRIB-NÜONDAY CK	0.01
7	BELLS FERRY MHF	TRIB-NOONDAY CR-LITTLE R	Ø. Ø6
7	CHAPMAN ELEMENTARY	TRIB-NOONDAY-LITTLE-ETOWA	0.03
7	EASTCATE MHP	OWL CR-LAKE ALLATOONA	0.02
7	SHADOWOOD MHP	TRIB-OWL CR-LAKE ALLATOON	
7	ALLATOONA ENTERPRISES (BARTOW CO)	TRIE TO ETOWAH R	0.03
8	NEW HOPE SCHOOL	TRB-TRB-PUMPKINVINE-ETGWAH	
8	THREE CEDARS MHP	PICKETTS MILL OR	0.02
8	WHITE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	PETTIT CR-ETOWAH R	0.02
8 8	HABERSHAM ESTATES SUBDIVISIONS CROWN INN	TRIB-TRIB PETTIT C-ETOWAH PETTIT CR-ETOWAH R	0.05 0.00
8	CALITE CORP	SIMPSON DA-EUHARLES DR	0.56
9	BENEDICT EARLY CHILDHOOD CENTER	CADAR CR	Ø. Ø:
10	LYERLY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	TRIB TO CHATTOUGA R	0.0.
10	CAMP AQUILLA (YWCA)	CLARKS CR-CHATTUUGA R	8.04
• •			

<sup>1</sup> GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES, WATER AVAILABILITY AND USE. COOSA RIVER BASIN. 1982.

The monthly and annual withdrawal and discharge data contained in the USGS database are tabulated in Appendix G.

These data are the data used in the analysis of water use and are the non-zero surface water data from the USGS W&D database,

September 1985.

## Major Withdrawals and Discharges

The major surface water withdrawals for which the USGS database contains data are shown in Table 9. Georgia Power's, Hammond Thermal Power Plant on the Coosa River at the outlet of the Coosa Basin withdraws the greatest amount. However, because it is at the outlet of the watershed and because virtually all of it is returned to the river (See Water Availability and Use study) the withdrawal is of little consequence in this investigation. Of the remaining users, 93 percent of the amount withdrawn is withdrawn by the next six users listed. This illustrates that relatively few users account for most of the withdrawal.

Major discharges are shown in Table 10. Georgia Power's Hammond and Bowen plants and Georgia Kraft Company's Krannert Division are not shown because data on discharge was not available in the USGS database. From the Water Availability and Use study using September 1980 data the discharge at Hammond is 99.9 percent of withdrawal, at Bowen 21.8 percent, and at Georgia Kraft 69.6 percent. Of the discharges shown in Table 10 the first ten account for 80 percent of the water discharged. Again indicating most discharge is concentrated in relatively few users.

TABLE 9
SURFACE WATER WITHDRAWAL, 1984

				HYDROLOGI			ANNUAL AVERAGE
ENTITY1	ENTITY2	ENTITY3				USER	(MGD)
	T <b>0</b> 1	01	-			6A POWER-HAMMOND THERM PL	
808	TØ1	01		8		GA POWER-PLANT BOWEN	
<del>0</del> 33	M01	<b>0</b> 1			LAKE ALLATOONA	COBB CO MARIETTA WAT AUTH	28.774
155	M@1	01		3		CITY OF DALTON	
<b>65</b> 7	164	<b>6</b> 1	84	9	COOSA RIVER	BA KRAFT CO KRANNERT DIV.	
<b>8</b> 64	M01	82	_	4		CITY OF CALHOUN	
<b>9</b> 57	M84	<b>8</b> 1	84	4	DOSTANAULA RIVER	CITY OF ROME	7.8180
155	MØ1	<b>8</b> 3		_	MILL CREEK		
<b>95</b> 7	105	<b>6</b> 1	84	9	SILVER CREEK	WEST POINT PEPPERELL INC	3.2000
828	M02	01	84	6	ETOWAH RIVER	CITY OF CANTON	2.3120
105	MØ1	<b>8</b> 2	84	3	ETON SPRINGS	CITY OF CHATSWORTH	1.2960
115	M03	01	84	8	EUHARLEE CREEK	CITY OF ROCKMART	ð. 89 <b>0</b> 0
146	<b>M03</b>	<b>9</b> 2	84	10	DRY CREEK	CITY OF LAFAYETTE	ð. 829 <b>6</b>
105	M01	91	84	3	HOLLY CREEK	CITY OF CHATSWORTH	0.4770
<b>96</b> 1	MØ1	<b>8</b> 1	84	1	ELLIJAY RIVER	CITY OF ELLIJAY	ð. 449 <b>ð</b>
<b>86</b> 1	M <b>0</b> 1	<b>0</b> 2	84	1	CARTECAY RIVER	CITY OF ELLIJAY	0.3660
<b>6</b> 57	103	01	84	4	MOODWARD CREEK	BURLINGTON IND-BRIGHTON	0.3428
<b>057</b>	M03	<b>0</b> 1	84	9	POSSUM TROT RES	BERRY SCHOOLS	<b>8.3030</b>
<b>8</b> 64	M <b>0</b> 2	81	84	2	SALACOA CREEK	CITY OF FAIRMONT	0.1800
093	N67	<b>8</b> 1	84	5		CAMP F D MERRILL	
<b>0</b> 61	NØ7	01	84	2	CARTERS LAKE	USCE CARTERS LAKE-DULL MT	0.0010

TABLE 10 SURFACE WATER DISCHARGE, 1984

ENTITY1	ENTITY2	ENTITY3	YEAR	HYDROLOGIC SUB-UNIT	Stream name	USER	ANNUAL AVERAGE (MGD)
155	MB1	D1	84	3	DROWNING BEAR CREEK	CITY OF DALTON	
<b>057</b>	M84	D1	84	9	COOSA RIVER	CITY OF ROME	8.7380
<b>05</b> 7	105	DS	84	9 4	SILVER CREEK	WEST POINT PEPPERELL INC	
664	MØ1	D1	84	4	UUSTANAULA RIVER	CITY OF CALHOUN	6. 2050
155	M01	D5	84	3 8	DROWNING BEAR CREEK		
<b>968</b>	<b>50M</b>	D1 DC	04 04	7	ETOWAH RIVER	COBB CO MARIETTA WAT AUTH	
033 027	M82 M85	D6 D1	84 0.6	7 1 <b>8</b>	רשמדלחמפת פוטכט דפום	TOWN OF TRION	
146	M83	D1		10			
027	M84	D1		18		CITY OF SUMMERVILLE	
888	105	D1	84		ETOHAH RIVER		
<b>8</b> 61	M81	D1		2	COOSAWATTEE RIVER	CITY OF ELLIJAY	1.1020
115	M83	D1	84	2 8	EUHARLEE CREEK	CITY OF ROCKMART	
115	M01	D1	84	9 8 3	CEDAR CREEK	CITY OF CEDARTOWN	
806	106	D1	84	8	ETOWAH RIVER	CHEMICAL PRODUCTS CORP.	1.0090
105	M01	D1	84	3	HOLLY CR-CONASAUGA R	CITY OF CHATSWORTH	1.0840
806	101	D2	84	8 4	ETOWAH RIVER		
957	M82	DS	84	4	SILVER OR TRIBUTARY		
<b>9</b> 28	101	Di	84	7	BLANKETS CREEK		
<b>0</b> 28	M62	<b>D</b> 1		6		CITY OF CANTON	
<b>05</b> 7	M02	D1	84	4	COOSA RIVER		
933	M03	D1	84	7 9	TANYARD CREEK	CITY OF ACMORTH	
<b>857</b>	M01	D1	84	9	CEDHK EKEEK INIB.	CITY OF CAVE SPRING	
	105	D1	84	9			
115 <b>0</b> 57	1 <b>0</b> 1 112	D1 D1	84 04	9	B CEDAR C&B SP CR PRENTISS CREEK	DIAMOND SHAMROCK CO ALCAN BUILDING PRODUCTS	
<b>8</b> 37	104	D1		16			
118	M01	D1		8			
<b>8</b> 57	III	D1	84	9	TRIB-LITTLE CRY CR	FLORIDA ROCK INDUSTRIES	
<b>9</b> 57	M <b>0</b> 2	D3	84	9 4	WARD C-OOSTANAULA R		
808	M01	D1	84	4	DOTHKALOOGA CREEK		0.1860
146	N05	D1	84	10	CRAWFISH CREEK	DOR-WALKER COUNTY PRISON	0.1718
060	M05	D4	84	7	LITTLE RIVER	FULTON COUNTY	0.1570
027	104	D2	84	10	CHATTOOGA RIVER	BIGELOW SANFORD IN-LYERLY	<b>0.</b> 1540
115	107	Di	84	8	TRIB-EUHARLEE CR	GOODYEAR TIRE AND RUBBER	0.1450
886	107	D1	84	8	PETTIT CREEK	GOODYEAR TIRE AND RUBBER	0.1330
146	112	D:	84	10	TRIB-CHATTOOGA CR	ROPER CORP	0.1810
826	103	D1	84	6	ETOWAH RIVER	GOLDKIST INC	<b>0.</b> 1010
<b>8</b> 64	104	DI	84	4	OOTHKALOOGA CR	GOODYEAR TIRE AND RUBBER	
115	M82	D:	84	8	EUHARLEE CREEK	POLK CO WATER AUTHORITY	
112	M01	DS	84	6	TOWN CR (POLECAT CR)		0.0750
155	194	Di	84	3	CONASAUGA RIVER	DON CHEMICAL-USA	0.0730
806	M06	DS	84	8	TWO RUN CREEK	BARTON CO WATER SYSTEM	<b>0.8690</b>
928	M03	D1	84	7	RUBES CREEK	CITY OF WOODSTOCK	<b>9. 0600</b>
112	M01	D1	84	6	HAMMONDS CREEK	CITY OF JASPER	0. <del>0</del> 55 <del>0</del>

ENTITY1	ENTITY2	ENTITY3	YEAR	HYDROLOGIC SUB-UNIT	STREAM NAME	USER	ANNUAL AVERAGE (MGD)
				-			
<b>833</b>	M85	E4	83	7	BUTLER CREEK	COBB CO MARIETTA WAT AUTH	0. <b>9</b> 500
110	M81	D2	84	8	LAWRENCE CREEK	CITY OF DALLAS	0.0480
842	M81	D1	84	6	FLAT CREEK	CITY OF DAWSONVILLE	0.0420
888	<b>M8</b> 6	D1	84	8	PETTIT CREEK	BARTOW CO WATER SYSTEM	0.0390
033	M82	D3	84	7	NOONDAY CREEK	COBB CO MARIETTA WAT AUTH	0.0370
064	103	D1	84	2	SALACDA CREEK	ED LACY MILLS	<b>0.0</b> 28 <b>0</b>
155	198	D1	84	3	COAHULLA CREEK	DALTON ROCK PRODUCTS CO.	0.0260
<b>833</b>	M85	D9	84	7	BUTLER CREEK	COBB CO MARIETTA WAT AUTH	<b>8.8</b> 24 <b>8</b>
105	195	D1	84	3	TOWN BRANCH	DIXIE YARNS INC.	<b>8.0</b> 21 <b>0</b>
864	NØ3	D1	84	4	TRIB OOTHKALOOGA CR	DOT-SAFETY REST AREA #34	<b>9. 0</b> 20 <b>0</b>
033	<b>188</b>	E4	84	7	BUTLER CREEK	COBB CO MARIETTA WAT AUTH	<b>6.6</b> 176
964	105	D1	84	2	LEWIS BR-SALACOA CR	DALTON ROCK PRODUCTS CO.	<b>0.0</b> 160
<b>0</b> 33	M85	E4	81	7	BUTLER CREEK	COBB CO MARIETTA WAT AUTH	0.0100
<b>033</b>	<b>188</b> 2	<b>E4</b>	80	7	BUTLER CREEK	COBB CO MARIETTA WAT AUTH	0.0090
888	M05	D1	84	8	PUMKINVINE CREEK	CITY OF EMERSON	9. 9969
155	112	D2	84	3	SHAMP CREEK	C&J LEASING COMPANY	0.0036
115	104	D1	84	9	BIG SP BR-CEDAR CR	ALTON BOX BOARD CD	<b>0.00</b> 20
105	105	D2	84	3	TOWN BRANCH	DIXIE YARNS INC.	6.0018

Table 11 shows the estimated surface water consumption in 1984 for users for which both withdrawal and discharge data were available or were estimated. The Cobb County Marietta Water Authority consumption is largely a transfer out of the basin. The net loss to the basin is approximately 86.7 MGD. Using the totals for withdrawal (excluding Hammond Thermal Plant) and discharge (including estimates of Bowen Power Plant and Georgia Kraft) in Tables 9 and 10, the total amount consumed is 59.0 MGD. An accurate estimate for the Basin is difficult to make because of incomplete data for both withdrawal and discharge. However, an amount within this range seems probable.

# Monthly Variation in Withdrawal and Discharge

Using average values in analysis - annual, seasonal or monthly - can sometimes mask the variation which exists in water use. It is of concern that by using average values the peak needs of a month or period may be "reduced" or missed. The withdrawal and discharge data in the USGS database was examined to determine this variation.

Using 1984 withdrawal and discharge data the sample standard deviation (the root-mean-square deviation) was computed for the twelve monthly values for each year and for the six values for the low-flow months June through November for each user. For the withdrawal data the standard deviation varied from a low of near 0 MGD to a high of 4.9 MGD for all months, to a range of 0 MGD to 2.9 MGD for the low-flow months (excluding the Hammond and Bowen power plants). These statistics show that variation in

TABLE 11
SURFACE WATER CONSUMPTION, 1984

ENTITYI	ENTITY2	ENTITY3	нүи	USER	TOTAL WITHDRAWAL (MGD)	TOTAL DISCHARGE (MGD)	CONSUMPTION (MGD)	PERCENT CONSUMPTION (%)
833	MØ1	91	7	COBB CO MARIETTA WAT AUTH	28.8	4.0	24.8	86.1
800	T01	91	8	ga Power-Plant Bowen	52.9	11.5 <sup>1</sup>	41.4	78.3
828	M82	01	6	CITY OF CANTON	2.3	F S	1.8	78.2
105	M01	01	3	CITY OF CHATSWORTH	1.8	1.8	0.8	43.4
864	M01	<b>9</b> 2	4	CITY OF CALHOUN	10.0	6.2	3.8	38. 6
957	184	<b>8</b> 1	9	GA KRAFT CO KRANNERT DIV.	15.9	11.11	4.8	<b>30.</b> 2
155	M81	01	3	CITY OF DALTON	32.7	27.5	9.1	27.8

<sup>1</sup> ESTIMATED FROM SEPTEMBER 1988 DATA, WATER AVAILABILITY AND USE STUDY, 1982.

withdrawal from month to month is relatively small. It is less for the low-flow months than for the entire year. The Hammond and Bowen power plants had standard deviations of 42.5 MGD and 14.4 MGD respectively. These represented 8.8 and 22.5 percent of the average monthly flow.

Similar variation exists in monthly discharge data. The standard deviation ranges from 0 MGD to 2.7 MGD for all months to 0 MGD to 2.1 MGD for the six low-flow months. The greatest variation occurs at the City of Rome and City of Dalton discharge locations. The standard deviation for other discharges was considerably less - in all cases less than 1.0 MGD.

# Annual Variation in Withdrawal and Discharge

An analysis of annual withdrawal and discharge data for the period 1980-84 shows no consistent pattern of change (Appendix G). The change from year to year varies with user. For some users there is relatively little change, for others some years are higher, other years lower. Withdrawals from the Conasauga River by the City of Dalton increased from 23.6 MGD in 1980 to 27.0 MGD in 1984. For the City of Calhoun, withdrawal went from 8.3 MGD in 1980 to 10.0 in 1984. Other major withdrawals, Georgia Kraft, Bowen Power Plant, Hammond Thermal Plant had a variable change during the period for which data was available. Discharges have followed a pattern consistent with withdrawal.

#### WATER SUPPLY/USE BALANCE

#### Water Balance Definition

A water balance is the systematic presentation of water supply and use data within a geographic region for a specific period of time. A water balance may be developed for a state, river basin, river reach or specific site. For the Coosa River Basin a water balance was developed for the basin and hydrologic sub-units within the basin. Surface water supply is compared with 1984 water withdrawal and discharge. A principal purpose of such a comparison is to assess the adequacy of supply relative to use.

#### Coosa River Basin

Table 12 presents a comparison of supply and use for the Coosa Basin by hydrologic sub-unit (See maps in Appendix A).

Data for the table were developed from mean flow records from the USGS WATSTORE database and from 1984 withdrawal and discharge data from the USGS water use database. The hydrologic sub-unit is a convenient basin division for comparing supply and use because of the availability of a stream gage to describe the supply and it is small enough to describe withdrawal and discharge which occurs on both main streams and tributaries. The purpose of balancing supply and use in this way is to show the availability of supply relative to current use.

Table 12 shows the hydrologic sub-unit number, its name and the stream gage at its outlet. For each gage, the lowest mean annual flow and lowest mean September flow were determined.

These flows were used to describe supply under the lowest flow

MINIMUM STREAMFLOW OF RECORD AND 1984 WITHDRAWAL AND DISCHARGE BASIN WATER BALANCE TABLE 12

HYDAOLOGIC SUB-UNIT	310 3103	BAGE AT OUTLET	MINIM STREED	MINIME 4 SERVED OF RESERVED	SUB-UNIT WITHDRAMAL ABOVE GAGE	INIT FOUNDL GRGE	SUB-UNIT DISCHARGE ABOVE GAGE	NIT RGE SAGE	CUMUL HITHD ABOVE	CUMULATIVE WITHDRAWAL ABOVE GAGE	CUMBLATIVE DISCHARGE ABOVE 6465		CUMULATIVE WITHDRAWAL MINUS DISCHARGE (CONSUMPTION)	ATIVE AL MINUS HARGE MPTION)	CONSUMETION AS PERCENTAG OF MINIMUM STREAMETA	CONSUMPTION AS PERCENTIGE OF MINIMUM STREAMERING
			RAINUR. (CFS)	RANUJAL SEPTEMBER; ANNUJAL (CFS) (CFS) (MBD)	i	SEPTEMBER (MGD)	ANNUAL (MGD)	SEPTEMBER: ANNUAL (MGD) 1 (MGD)	}	SEPTEMBER (MGD)	ANNUAL (MGD)	SEPTEMBER:	PAWALAL (MGD)	SEPTEMBER ANNUAL (MGD) (X)		September (x)
+-4	51.1JAY	32380588	<b>5</b> 2		9.			 8.			99.	 8.	¥.	+.78	ž.	8.
. (4	CARTERS LAKE	02383500	7:7	1 375	9.18			38:			1.10	<b>38</b>	10	•	≨	¥
25 ***	DAY TON-CHATSHORTH	82387888	585	α)	34.46			23.28			24.88	23.20	+9.69	+13.20	8 7	స న
- e	THE HOUSE ROBER NORTH	02388590	16.26		18.20			98.9			33.88	31.86	+19.88	+25.8 <b>8</b>		7.5%
. v.	DAWSONVILLE	0238900	135	59.5	0.03			99.9			æ.	~ 25 æ	÷.	æ. •	23.	Š
عب د	Canton	82392888	622		නි ඨ			U. 60			8.78	9.69	÷.5	÷:.8	44.	.:.
, ~	SXE. PADDITALLY	40	ڊ <b>ن</b> ! : '		28.88			. + ·			6.18	. <b>38</b>	+25.88	£3:.8	3.61	11.6%
B CART	CARTERSVILLE-ROME EAST BERT IN WE	9 W	13.33	288	53.80	, <b>₹.9</b> 9	۳ . خ چ	3 .0.66 3	36.48	97.78	Se. 38	25.69	+38.88	+72.18	<del>%</del>	19.6%
σ.	ROME-CEDARTOWN		2 % 6	1186	473.40			37. 204			<b>3.43</b>	593.80	+67.38	+91.48	3.0	12.8%
2000 CO	SUMMERVILLE-LAFAYETTE 82 % & 2	5 82 € AN	2	63.2	6.83			- 37 -3			9.59	- 85 -	-8.49	-7.80	≨	¥

BASED UPON WATER YEAR, OCTOBER THROUGH SEPTEMBER

THESE BAGES ARE NOT AT THE GUTLET OF THE SUB-UNITINCLUDES AN ESTIMATE OF DISCHARGE FOR BOWEN POWER PLANTINCLUDES AN ESTIMATE OF DISCHARGE FOR HAMMOND POWER PLANT AND BEONGIA KRAFT

PERCENTAGES ARE COMPUTED AS CUMULATIVE DISCHARGE MINUS WITHDRAMMLINES 1.547 CFS/MGD DIVIDED BY MINIMUM STREAMFLOW TIMES 100

conditions of record. It is assumed that these minimum flows do not reflect consumption upstream. This is reasonable because many minimum streamflows occurred prior to major development in the watershed. Sub-unit and cumulative sub-unit (sub-units above and tributary) withdrawal and discharge data describe representative use of surface water. Also, presented is the consumptive use of water cumulative to the gage at the outlet. This represents the estimated consumption in the sub-unit or sub-units tributary to the gage. These data are also presented as a percentage of the minimum streamflow at the gage. Sub-unit 9 gives an indication of consumptive use in the sub-units and basin overall.

What do these data tell about the relation between supply, withdrawal and discharge? First, it should be noted that the supply to which 1984 use is being compared is the lowest of record, and therefore has a low probability of occurring. Second, for all sub-units, the annual consumption is small relative to supply (less that 6 percent of minimum mean streamflow). Thus, on an annual basis, wet and dry season, supply is clearly adequate. For the month of September consumptive use may still be regarded as small relative to supply - less than 13 percent for all sub-units except sub-unit 8 (19.0%) and sub-unit 3 (24.2%). In sub-unit 3 the higher consumption is from Dalton and in sub-unit 8 from Bowen Power Plant.

Consideration is given in Table 13 to the in-stream 7Q10 requirement for water quality. Withdrawal (converted from mgd to

TABLE 13
BASIN WATER BALANCE
MINIMUM STREAMFLOW OF RECORD, 1984 WITHDRAWAL, AND 7010 REBUIREMENTS

HYDROLOGIC Sub-unit	C NAPAGE	GAGE AT OUTLET	STRE	MINIMUM MEGN STREAMFLOW OF RECORD 1	CUMUL	CLINUL AT I VE NI THDRAMAL	7010	CUMUI WITH PLUS	CUMULATIVE CI WITHDRAWAL AI PLUS 7010 0	LIMULATIV IND 7010 I IF MINIMU	CUMULATIVE WITHDRAWAL AND 7010 AS PERCENTAGE OF MINIMUM STREAMFLOW
			ANNUAL (CFS)	SEPTEMBER! (CFS)	ANNUAL (NGD)	SEPTEMBER (MGD)	(CFS)	ANNUAL (CFS)	SEPTEMBER (CFS)	PARKURIL (X)	SEPTEMBER (x)
<b>~</b> α	ELLIJAY DRTERS : OKF	02388580	256	142	86.	<b>6.</b> 78	128.88	121.27	121.21	47.37	85.36 118.31
3 DAL S	DAL TON-CHATSWORTH 6	62387666	. 28 . 28		₩. ¥8	36.48	83.88	136.22	139.31	26.97	165.26
CBCH.	DUN-ROME NORTH	62388588	1626		53.60	56.88	492.00	574.92	579.87	35.36	189.41
'n	DAWSONVILLE	62389666	135		6.63	<b>.</b>	83. 88	63.05	63. 03	46.78	186.47
•	CANTON	62392660	622		2.38	2.48	25. <b>88</b>	227.56	227.71	36.58	99.01
4	LATDONA LAKE		1072		31.10	36.38	263.88	311.11	320.08	29.85	76.21
8 CARTER	SVILLE-ROME EAST		1533		<b>₹.</b>	97.78	686.88	737.34	757.14	48.18	128.77
6	ME-CEDARTOWN		3236		611.98	685.20	1210.00	2156.61	2270.00	66.64	205. 24
10 SUME	10 SUMMERVILLE-LAFAYETTE		188		6.83	<b>8.</b> 72	<b>98</b> .99	67.28	67.11	35.79	106.19

1 BASED UPON WATER YEAR, OCTOBER THROUGH SEPTEMBER 2 THESE BABES ARE NOT AT THE OUTLET OF THE SUB-UNIT

cfs) is added to the 7Q10 requirements and compared with the minimum annual and September streamflows of record. Using annual data the 7Q10 plus withdrawal is less than 50 percent of the minimum streamflow at the gage except for sub-unit 9 where it is 66.6 percent. For the month of September this flow exceeds the minimum mean monthly flow at seven gage sites. This is to say that should a flow as low as the lowest September flow occur, withdrawals upstream may have to be cut back to insure that instream requirements are met. It should be noted that this analysis considers the hydrologic sub-unit as a whole and is not specific to each withdrawal point along the river. Therefore, it is only approximate and may be considered as a worse case indication of the supply/in-stream use balance for the sub-unit and not specific withdrawal points.

#### ALTERNATIVE SUPPLY: WITHDRAWAL AT CARTERS

Withdrawal of water from the Coosawattee River below Carters Lake or withdrawal directly from Carters Lake are considered two likely alternative supply sources to the Dalton Lake project. Because withdrawal from the Coosawattee River below Carters Reservoir is considered the most likely alternative it is the alternative presented in detail here. The analyses which follow examine the operation of Carters Reservoir; the historical streamflow records downstream; stochastic analyses of streamflow at Carters; and the impact downstream of withdrawing water from the Coosawattee River near Carters. Figure H-1 (Appendix H) shows the stream gages and downstream locations involved in the analyses. These analyses provide a hydrologic assessment of the availability of supply near Carters. The sizing of necessary withdrawal facilities, their location and estimated cost will be made by the Mobile District, Corps of Engineers as part of their Dalton Lake investigation.

#### Operation of Carters Reservoir

Since its completion in November 1974, Carters Dam has regulated inflow from the Coosawattee River below Ellijay, Talking Rock Creek and local drainage around the reservoir. Flood control and hydroelectric power are the authorized purposes of the Reservoir. The generation schedule is established on a weekly basis by the Georgia Power Company and releases are made by the Corps of Engineers in accordance with arrangements with the Southeastern Power Administration.

Filling of the reservoir occurred from closure in November 1974 until top of power pool was reached in July 1975 (Figure H-2, Appendix H). During the first 6 years of the project's operation the hydropower schedule and pumpback use of the re-reg reservoir had a major effect on the re-reg discharge regime. Flows from day-to-day could vary from the channel capacity of 4500 cfs to the minimum required release of 240 cfs. variability occurred during both the wet and dry periods of the year. In general through, the project discharged inflows over a one to two week period. However, in response to bank sloughing and environmental objections to this mode of operating, the operation of the re-regulation dam was changed. The project still discharges inflow over a one to two week period (unless flow is controlled by the minimum 240 discharge) but discharges are steady over 7 days when discharging less than 600 cfs and vary only slightly when discharges are higher. In general, hydropower release patterns are completely re-regulated by the re-regulation dam.

Operation records show a wide variation in reservoir storage during the low-flow period June through November (Tables 14 and 15 and Figures H-3 and H-4). Over the period of record (August 1975 through September 1984) the difference between minimum and maximum end-of-month storage in the main reservoir was 42,000 ac-ft. In the re-regulation reservoir the difference was 16,000 ac-ft (August 1975 through September 1983). To simulate the reservoir operation over the historical period, or any representative stochastic sequence, the actual operating criteria

TABLE 14
END-OF-MONTH STORAGE
CARTERS RESERVOIR (MAIN)

YEAR	MONTH	STORAGE (AC-FT)	YEAR	MONTH	STORAGE (AC-FT)
1975	AUG	376400	1980	JUN	369900
13.0	SEP	375100		JUL	370200
	OCT	374600		AUG	373700
	NOV	377300		SEP	378500
1976	JUN	383600		OCT	376600
	JUL	368300		NOV	378400
	AUG	358100	1981	JUN	379700
	SEP	360100		JUL	367700
	OCT	359200		AUG	369600
	NOV	362100		SEP	363800
1977	JUN	373700		OCT	355500
	JUL	378100		NOV	366400
	AUG	368200	1982	JUN	376300
	SEP	381700		JUL	373800
	OCT	377500		AUG	378400
	NOV	377800		SEP	362000
1978	JUN	368500		OCT	379500
	JUL	382000		NDV	382300
	AUG	370900	1983	JUN	380000
	SEP	381500		JUL	384700
	OCT	37 <del>9</del> 700		AUG	380500
	NOV	379400		SEP	374000
1979	JUN	375600		OCT	373200
	JUL	388100		NOV	374200
	AUG	380000	1984	JUN	384700
	SEP	382300		JUL	397700
	OCT	378200		AUG	371500
	NOV	382100		SEP	373500

TABLE 15
END-OF-MONTH STORAGE
CARTERS RESERVOIR (RE-REGULATION)

YEAR	MONTH	STORAGE (AC-FT)	YEAR	MONTH	STORAGE (AC-FT)
1975	AUG	3500	1980	JUN	15000
	SEP	3900		JUL	13900
	OCT	2800		AUG	10600
	NOV	900		SEP	6700
1976	JUN	7000		OCT	8200
	JUL	3600		NOV	7100
	AUG	3700	1981	JUN	8700
	SEF	4400		JUL	16900
	OCT	2900		AUG	16100
	NOV	5800		SEP	13600
1977	JUN	9900		OCT	13700
	JUL	8100		NOV	12400
	AUG	15900	1982	JUN	<u> </u>
	SEP	3800		JUL	11900
	OCT	9300		AUG	7100
	NOV	6300		SEP	15400
1978	JUN	12600		OCT	7800
	JUL	5200		NOV	<u> </u>
	AUG	13200	1983	JUN	11500
	SEF	3300		JUL	5300
	OCT	5400		AUG	7600
	NOV	6500		SEP	98ହାଡ
1979	JUN	9300		OCT	8500
	JUL	4500		NOV	10600
	AUG	5700	1984	JUN	64ଉଡ
	SEP	3800		JUL	8500
	OCT	6500		AUG	8200
	NOV	7000		SEF	5900

must be specified together with storage levels in the reservoirs. Because releases are made based upon power demand it is difficult to establish criteria for reservoir simulation. Although conventional generation of Carters Dam (and drawdown of Carters and augmentation of flow downstream of the re-regulation dam) is possible, under present hydropower marketing arrangements, the power customer has elected to defer receiving such power because to accept it would adversely impact the pumpback efficiency and generating capacity of the project. Thus, in water-short periods when hydropower generation is determining the release at most other projects, the Carters release has been controlled by the minimum (240 cfs) release requirement.

There are several approaches which may be taken to account for the operation of Carters Reservoir and its effect downstream. The purpose of any approach is to find a way to account for the presence of the reservoir and its effect on the reliability of supply for withdrawal at Carters. Several approaches are briefly described below.

One approach to understanding releases from Carters is to use a somewhat "idealized" release criterion which bases the release from the re-regulation dam upon the total inflow to the reservoir. When the total inflow to both the main and re-regulation reservoirs is greater than 240 cfs, and the reservoir is at the top of the power pool, the total inflow is released. When less than 240 cfs, then a minimum of 240 cfs is released. The minimum quantity, 240 cfs, is the 7Q10 flow presently required by the State of Georgia at Carters (See Water

Availability and Use Study). The 7Q10 is an average flow for seven consecutive days which has a probability of .10 of not being exceeded during any one year. An examination of the gage records at Carters (02382500) since August 1975 indicates average monthly releases have never been below 260 cfs.

A monthly simulation of re-regulation dam releases based upon total inflow to the main and re-regulation reservoirs was undertaken using spreadsheet calculations. Inflow to the main reservoir was obtained from the Corps of Engineers, Mobile District and is computed from changes in daily main reservoir levels. Inflow to the re-regulation reservoir is estimated to be 1.4 times the gage reading at Talking Rock (02382200). The multiplier 1.4 is the estimated drainage area ratio between the gage location and re-regulation reservoir. Releases were simulated using the "idealized" criterion described above.

The simulated monthly average release and the actual monthly average gage record at Carters were correlated. The statistical correlation can be represented by the correlation coefficient, R. A correlation coefficient of 0.95 was calculated. Using only the low-flow months June through November, the R value is about the same. These analyses indicate that the "idealized" monthly release criterion is reasonably representative of actual reservoir releases.

Another approach to characterizing monthly release as a function of total monthly inflow is through regression analysis. If the release from the re-regulation dam is selected as the dependent variable (Y) and the total reservoir inflow as the

independent variable (X), a linear equation can be computed which relates the one variable to the other. Using microcomputer spreadsheet calculations a regression equation Y = 0 + 1.029X was computed. This is only slightly different from the assumption of outflow equally inflow. The determination coefficient,  $R^2$ , is useful to indicate the portion of the variance in the streamflow (Y) which is determined by the total inflow (X). For the regression equation the determination coefficient is 0.90. Only approximately 0.10 or 10 percent of the variance is not explained.

The two approaches described above used monthly average flows. If daily flows are used the correlation between streamflow at Carters gage and total reservoir inflow is not as high. A correlation coefficient of 0.27 was computed for a simulation similar to that described above. Observed daily flows at Carters were correlated with simulated releases equal to total daily reservoir inflow. The lower correlation can be explained by the higher variability in daily values.

The operation of Carters Reservoir can also be analyzed indirectly by examining the results of that operation over the past ten years. To do this the gage record at Carters is split into two periods. The first is the period prior to construction of the reservoir (unregulated streamflow), 1898 to 1971. The second period begins after the reservoir is filled. This regulated period is 1975 to 1984. A statistical analysis of these records, together with the combined record, is presented in the following section.

# Analysis of Stream Gage Records at Carters

An examination of the 36 years of daily streamflow at Carters (USGS records), with 240 cfs used as a minimum, shows there were approximately 183 days when the daily streamflow fell below 240 cfs. This is shown in Tables 16 and 17. Table 16 shows the number of days each year in different class intervals. The range of streamflow represented by each class interval is shown in Table 17. To illustrate the interpretation of Table 17: during the period of record there were 97 days in class 4 which represents a range of flow from 190 cfs to 230 cfs. The total number of days of record less than 230 cfs is the sum of the totals for each class, or 144. Interpolating linearly for 240 cfs the number of days is approximately 183. These counts are also represented in Table 16. Table 16 also shows which years had streamflows below a selected class interval and the number of those days.

A withdrawal of 79 cfs (51 MGD) from the Coosawattee at Carters (suggested for use in analysis by the Mobile District) would not be permitted if it reduced the flow below 240 cfs.

That is to say, 319 cfs is needed in the Coosawattee River at Carters to prevent a shortage in the withdrawal. An analysis of the historical record shows there have been approximately 723 days where the streamflow fell below 319 cfs (Tables 16 and 17).

The specific years during the historical record and the number of days each year are shown in Table 16.

The historical record represented by Tables 16 and 17 includes both unregulated and regulated streamflow. The

#### TABLE 16 STATION NUMBER 62382500

#### DURATION TABLE OF DAILY VALUES FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30

DISCHARGE-(CFS)

MEAN

Mean Coosaha	TTEE	RI	/ER	AT	CA	RTE	RS,	6A.																											
CLASS YEAR	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	18	11	12 <b>N</b>	13 MRES	14 0F	15 DAYS	16 IN	17	18	19	20	21	55	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	3i	<b>3</b> ć	33 ;	34
1897				2	19	13	16	34	13	28	45	28	25	41	32	3	7	23		17	5	4	3	1	1	4		1	1	1			1		
1898						22			31	39	45	27	29	47	21	2	17	8	·	4	1	2	1	3	1	•	1	1	2	•			•		
1899						-		13	13	9	26	27	41	50	42	3	19	26	3	15	12	15	7	3	3	1	1	3		2		2	1		
1900						5	16	37	27	33	21	19	45	16	34	14	32	20	9	9	15	6	i	2	5	1						1			
1901									7	5	41		21	17		19	35	34	55	19	17	5	10	8	3	3	1	_			1	3			
1302						_		37	7	3	28	28	63	11	48	10	31	27	58	J	6	5	3	2	5	5	1	5	S	5	1		ĉ		
1903				,			18		19	25	17	16	26	25	47	8	19	27	19	24	10	7	8	6	4	6	3					1	2		
1984						5			45	59	38	44	26	11	14	6	10	4	4	5	3	1	_	_			_			_					
1905				31	32	1	11	5	13	28	29	28	52	50	36	5	17	12	9	3	2	5	3	2	1		2		1	2					
1986								13	25	11	5	i	3	22	91	39	52	31	23	15	13	4	1	5	2	2	3	2	1	1		2			
1937							7		10	16	7	18	21	28	58	54	39	40	17	16	16	4	5	3	i	5	3	•	1					1	
1908 1920							'		15 11	32 6	29 16	24 12	13	13 28	45 42	25 19	48 35	41 34	24 26	1 <b>8</b>	<b>6</b> 22	35 3	5 11	3 18	8	1	3	2	2	6		1		1	
1 300								3	11	ь	20	10	10	20	76	1,	33	34	LU			JC	••		Ü	٠	•	•	_	Ü		•		•	
1931											24	3ô	41	38	32	16	30	49	27	30	11	14			5	5	2	2		1	1			1	
1922									18	26		23	14	28	28	10	16	21	32	48	24	23	6	5	3	3	1	4	1	1		1	1	1	
1323								11	31	11	16	20	13	85	41	24	30	42	28	55	15	16	4	3	5	2	2				1				
1962							_	45	37	13	17	11	15	16	23	17	30	26	26	37	11	8	7	3	5	1		5	5			1	1	1	
1963								21	19	15	31	29	18	27	Εĉ	28	34	35	12	12	8	5	3	3	2	3	1		^	_			2		
1964 1965							c	18 5	46	22	18	29 35	26 37	28	37	15 18	23 37	19	10	18	17 5	15	11	5	7	3	1	^	2	5		1		1	Ţ
1305								J	19	58	18	30	31	37	57	16	31	39	9	12	3	7	1	2	1	2		2		1		1			
1966								32	62	34	42	13	15	26	30	13	26	19	7	10	9	4	4		3	1	1	1	4	2			i		
1967								6	4	11	29	35	33	66	64	25	26	20	9	11	5	2	3	6	2			1	1						
1968								3	19	15	15	16	46	27	36	38	46	43	14	53	9	8	4	4	5	1	3	2							
1969								8	43	58	41	23	31	38	53	19	55	18	7	8	4	4	1			1				2					
1970								18	53	54	26	58	48	33	33	14	10	9	3	3		3	6	1	i										
1971							8	8	1	53	45	39	48	36	34	13	26	27	16	52	7	11	3	3	2	í	i								
1975		i	4		8	13	26	54	38	19	25	12	17	24	58	17	36	14	2	5	3														
1976					2	1				15	22			13		12	26	41	12		14	28	16	6	11	1									
1977							13		35	58	30			17	20		18			17	7	16	8	13	14	1									
1978						_	8		27	19	16	19	16	12	28	25	27	51	17	85	13	28	8	3	1										
1379					4	22			10	18	5	16	17	27	37	<b>58</b>	28	22	18	59	12	9	11	8	14										
1980					1		6	20	19	23	21	13	28	23	35	11	25	32	17	50	14	16	14	7	15										
1981						12			27	30	24	23	15	21	15	18	15	6	8	18	_	5	^		-										
1982					5	12			26	50	27	25	34	28	27	12	18	31	16	14	8	9	3	3	9	1									
1383								6	5	13	2£	18	28	39	53	17	43	44	17	28	6	18	3	1	_										
1984							i	16	20	13	7	8	20	35	42	12	46	42	25	34	22	13	9	3	1										

TABLE 17
DAILY FLOW-DURATION DATA
STATION 02382500 CARTERS

CLASS	VALUE	TOTAL	ACCUM	PERCT
0	0	8	13148	100.00
1	122	1	13148	100.00
2	140	4	13147	39. 39
3	170	42	13143	99. 96
4	190	97	13101	99.64
5	230	117	13004	98. 90
6	260	338	12887	98.01
7	310	690	12549	95. 44
8	360	790	11859	90.20
9	420	790	11069	84.19
10	490	888	10279	78.18
11	570	843	9391	71.43
12	660	973	8548	65.01
13	770	1020	7575	57.61
	900	1454	6555	49.86
14 15	1100	599	5101	38.80
15	1200	999	4502	34.24
17	1400	1003	3503	26.64
			2500	19.01
18 19	1700	520	1980	15.06
	1900	642		
20	2300	352	1338	10.18
21	2600	343	986	7.50
55	3100	189	643	4.89
23	3600	121	454	3.45
24	4200	131	333	2.53
25	4900	53	202	1.54
26	5700	30	149	1.13
27	6600	33	119	0.91
85	7800	23	86	0.65
29	9000	27	63	0.48
30	11000	4	36	0.27
31	12000	14	32	0.24
32	14000	11	18	0.14
33	17000	6	7	0.05
34	20000	1	1	0.01

NOTE: CLASS LIMITS IN THE ABOVE TABLE ARE DEFINED AS NUMBER OF DAYS FOR CLASS (I) EQUAL TO DR GREATER THAN VALUE (I) AND LESS THAN VALUE (I+1) FOR CLASS (I+1).

unregulated period extends from 1897 to 1971. The regulated period from 1976 to 1984. Year 1975 is not included in the regulated period because the reservoir was being filled (Figure H-2). The number of days the streamflow was within each class interval is shown in Table 16. For statistical analyses such as flow-duration and low-flow frequency it is appropriate to split the record into the unregulated and regulated periods. These analyses are presented below. For purposes of comparison the entire historical record is also shown.

Flow-duration analysis uses all daily records - both wet and dry seasons. As a consequence flow-duration curves provide statistical information concerning the total streamflow available. Figures H-5 and H-6 show flow duration curves for the unregulated and regulated periods of the historical record. These are compared with each other and with a curve for the entire record in Figure H-7. As can be seen there is relatively little difference in the three curves in the range of 240 cfs to 319 cfs which is of particular interest in this study.

Another useful analysis is low-flow frequency. In this analysis a single low-flow event is selected each year and the probability (frequency) of that event occurring is calculated. This is similar to flood-frequency analysis. The event selected is defined by its duration (number of consecutive days) and average streamflow during the duration. Figure H-8 and H-9 show a family of low-flow frequency curves for the gaging station 02382500 at Carters for unregulated and regulated conditions. As the duration of the low-flow event increases from 7-days to 90-

days the magnitude of the average flow increases.

A duration of 7-days (Figure H-10) and average flow of 240 cfs has a 0.10 probability of not being exceeded. This is the 7Q10 criteria. If 319 cfs were required at Carters, the probability, under regulated conditions, of a low-flow event of 7-day duration and average flow of 319 cfs or less is 0.70. Thus, the probability of such an event occurring in any given year is increased from 0.10 to 0.70. The probability is greatly influenced by the number of years used. If the entire historical record is used, the probability of a low-flow event of 7-day duration and average flow of 319 cfs or less is 0.38. The nine year record of regulated flows is too short for statistical analysis. A better estimate is made using the entire record.

# Stochastic Analysis

The preceding analyses utilized historical records of streamflow and reservoir inflow. Based upon these records several probabilities of non-exceedance were estimated. It is not likely, however, that these exact sequences of historical flows will be repeated in the future. To complement the analysis of historical records, stochastic analysis is used. Stochastic analysis is based upon the concept that the historic records are observations of a random (stochastic) process in which the future occurrences of streamflow are governed by probability laws. If the probability laws governing the uncertainty of future streamflows can be assumed, then a probabilistic model of the streamflow can be developed. The development and application of such a model of streamflow is commonly referred to as stochastic

analysis, stochastic hydrology or synthetic hydrology. The streamflows generated from such a model are referred to as stochastic or synthetic sequences or flows. The principal advantage of using stochastic sequences is that they are not identical to the historical flow sequences, but consider the randomness of future streamflows as reflected by the probability laws adopted for the stream and used in the stochastic model.

For the Coosawattee River below Carters a stochastic model of the mean monthly streamflow was developed using computer program HEC-4, Monthly Streamflow Simulation. Historical data at three stream gage stations (Carters, Pine Chapel and Resaca) were used to develop the model. Because Carters Reservoir regulated the Coosawattee River after its completion, the inflow to the reservoir as measured by the change in storage in the main reservoir plus the inflow to the re-regulation reservoir was substituted for the observed flows for the period August 1975 to August 1985. The long record stations at Pine Chapel (02383500) and Resaca (02387500) were used to extend and fill-in the record at Carters (02382500).

Using the HEC-4 stochastic model of streamflow at Carters, a sample record of 1000 years of monthly synthetic streamflow data were generated. A statistical analysis of these data resulted in the probability estimates summarized in Table 18. These data give the probabilities that streamflow at Carters will be less than the indicated values for the indicated months. The months, October and September are the most at risk. There is a .047 probability (or 4.7 percent chance) that the mean monthly flow at

TABLE 18
NON-EXCEEDANCE PROBABILITIES
1000 YEARS. MEAN MONTHLY FLOW

MONTH		1	MEAN MONTH	HLY FLOWS	(CFS)		
	200	24Ø	300	400	500	EDD	700
OCT	0.0140	0.0470	Ø. 1500	Ø.368Ø	Ø.548Ø	0.6820	0.7760
NOV	<b>0.00</b> 30	ଡ. ଡଡ୍ଟଡ	Ø. Ø59Ø	0.1830	0.3270	Ø. 4810	0.5970
DEC	ଡ. ଅପ୍ରତ	ଡି. ହହହତ	0.0050	0. Ø37Ø	0.1060	Ø. 1900	<b>0.</b> 2880
JAN	ଡ. ଉପ୍ତତ	ଡ. ଅପ୍ରପ୍ର	0.0030	0.0120	Ø. Ø43Ø	ø. ø77ø	0.1250
FEB	ଡ. ଡଡଡଡ	ଡ. ଉପ୍ପପ	ଡ. ଅପ୍ୟୟ	ଡ. ଅପ୍ୟୟ	ଡ. ଉପ୍ୟସ	<b>0.0090</b>	Ø. Ø18Ø
MAR	ଡ. ଡଡଡଡ	ଡ. ଅଷ୍ଟର	0.0020	0.0050	0.0120	0.0190	0.0320
APR	ଡ. ଅଷ୍ଟ୍ର	ଡ. ଉଷ୍ଟର	ଡ. ଅନ୍ତର	ଡ. ଅଷ୍ଟ୍ର	0.0020	<b>0.</b> 0050	0.0130
MAY	ଡ. ଅପ୍ତତ	ଡ. ଅଷ୍ଟ୍ର	0.0010	ଡ. ଉପ୍ୟର	ø. øø9ø	ଡ. ଅଞ୍ଚ	0.0690
JUN	ଡ. ଅଡଡଡ	0.0010	0.0050	0.0200	0.0650	0.1440	0.2440
JUL	ଡ.ଡାଡୀଡ	0.0010	0.0160	0.0440	0.1280	0.2320	Ø.383Ø
AUG	ଡ. ଅଷ୍ଡତ	ଡ. ଡଡଡଡ	ଡ. ଅଡଥ୍ଡ	0.1230	Ø.344Ø	Ø.5260	Ø.661Ø
SEF	ଡ. ଉଡ୍ଡଡ	0.0360	0.1170	Ø. 3Ø4Ø	Ø. 5000	0.6500	Ø.7530

Carters will not exceed 240 cfs during October. There is a .150 probability (or 15.0 percent chance) that the mean monthly flow at Carters will not exceed 300 cfs during October. The non-exceedance probabilities for these months are plotted for a range of flows in Figure H-11.

The probabilities discussed above provide an estimate of future flows dropping below certain levels. These estimates are based upon the underlying probability laws assumed for the streamflow and the stochastic model used to generate the 1000 years of monthly synthetic data. As such, they are only estimates which are useful together with historical data to attempt to quantify the risk of the unknown future.

#### Impact Downstream at Resaca and Rome

At Resaca gage (near Calhoun) (02387500) and Rome (02388500) on the Oostanaula River, the State of Georgia 7Q10 streamflow requirements are 340 cfs and 510 cfs respectively (See Water Availability and Use study). An examination of statistics from the entire historical record of daily flows provides an estimate of the number of days of the streamflow being lower than these values. At Resaca the daily flow-duration data indicates approximately 250 days in the 91 year historical record the daily flow fell below 340 cfs (Tables 19 and 20). At Rome a similar analysis shows that 510 cfs has not been exceeded approximately 131 days during the record (Tables 21 and 22).

If an additional 79 cfs were to be withdrawn upstream at Carters the threshold level for the 7Q10 flow would be 419 cfs and 589 cfs at Resaca and Rome respectively. From Tables 20 and

#### TABLE 19 STATION NUMBER 02387500

#### DURATION TABLE OF DAILY VALUES FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30

#### TABLE 19 (continued)

```
1934
                     3 55 34 22 39 29 33 33 33 19 18 8 5 18 2 3 4 3 3 3 2 1 2 1
              4 7 8 15 11 11 29 36 20 33 32 20 13 25 29 8 7 9 14 10 7 7 4 4 2
 1935
1936
              20 4 8 9 14 28 39 21 13 26 21 12 13 23 18 17 17
                                                            8
                                                                6
                                                                   4
                                                                      5
                                                                         2
                                                                           4 10 3 7 7 3
                       30 20 22 27 24 25 25 15 25 26 24 18 15 12
                                                                            8 8 5 2 3 1
1937
                                                                q
                                                                   7
                                                                      7 7
1938
                       5 21 42 14 18 37 39 33 27 26 28 13 13 11
                                                                7
                                                                   4
                                                                      3 11 3 1 1 5
                                                                                             2
1939
                       29 24 34 29 17 20 28 33 23 17 32 12 15
                                                            8
                                                                      7
1948
                   4 64 28 28 39 26 21 24 19 16 20 21 18 10
                  29 28 35 39 22 36 38 38 38 21 11 11 6
1941
                                                       3 4
                                                             5
                                                               2
                                                                      1 2
                11 12 10 8 7 20 32 30 47 39 27 13 20 19 14 8 19
1942
                                                                8
                                                                   8
                                                                      4 2 1 3 1 2
1943
                     2 7 14 28 32 22 27 29 27 31 35 23 17 11 12
                                                                7
                                                                   6
                                                                      5 9 6 3 5 1 4 1 1
1944
                    11 23 66 25 36 15 29 23 16 18 8 9 9 13 14 12
                                                                              6 5 5 3 1 1
                                                                   4
                                                                      9
                                                                         68
1945
                    28 33 23 38 27 28 29 28 27 19 25 22 17 14 12
                                                                4
                                                                   5
                                                                      5
                                                                         3 2
1946
                       7 19 36 15 16 16 16 19 19 17 27 34 27 18 22 11
                                                                         9
                                                                           5 6 4 5 1 3 2 2 1
                                                                      8
1947
                   1 14 11 25 43 28 18 23 32 22 27 29 19 16 14
                                                             7
                                                                8
                                                                                 1 1 3 1 1 1 1 1
                                                                   3
                                                                      5
                                                                         4
                                                                           6
1948
                   5 10 30 19 26 49 42 30 22 24 11 18 17
                                                      9
                                                         9
                                                                4
                                                                        3
                                                                           2
                                                                                 5 1 2 2
                                                            12
                                                                   R
                                                                      6
1949
                     4 28 1
                                2 16 24 37 31 17 29 32 23 31 25
                                                               9 13
                                                                      9 10 10 4 1 2 2 3
1950
                                6 14 47 42 32 41 28 31 24 23 18 15 12
                                                                      7
                                                                         9 4 2 4 2 2
1951
                      14 14 16 45 32 33 36 38 22 28 21 15 19 13 11
                                                                         5 2
                                                                               1111 111
                                                                     6
1952
                      18 34 26 32 12 19 29 21 18 18 34 22 27 12 9
                                                                        7 8 2 3 7 2
                                                                   4 18
1953
                    10 57 20 19 32 20 24 15 28 23 20 16 16 12 10 10
                                                                      7
                                                                           6
1954
                4 20 31 37 27 22 14 12 21 28 18 20 24 21 14 12 6
                                                                6
                                                                   5
                                                                      5
                                                                         4
                                                                            2 3 1
1955
               24 26 25 28 6 14 21 19 29 43 18 17 24 21 12
                                                         8 10
                                                                2
                                                                   ĸ
                                                                      ĸ
                                                                         5
                                                                            3 1 3 2
                    28 42 25 24 38 29 31 27 13 10 15 17 12 14
1956
                                                             6
                                                                7
                                                                   4
                                                                      3
                                                                         4
                                                                            8
1957
                   8 22 57 21 13 15 13 26 28 21 15 22 32 19 17
                                                                         3
                                                                                2 2 4 2 3
                                                            8
                                                                7
                                                                   9
                                                                      2
                                                                            2
1958
                          7 14 36 23 28 26 19 14 39 42 27 19
                                                            15
                                                               19
                                                                  15
                                                                      7
                                                                         6
                                                                            5
                                                                              4 3 4 2
1959
                       7 21 64 42 27 26 36 33 20 24 20 11
                                                          6
                                                            5
                                                                5
                                                                   2
                                                                      6
                                                                         5
                                                                            3
                                                                               2
1968
                     4 17 24 23 22 34 28 27 23 25 29 15 15 31 17
                                                                               2 1 2
1961
                         18 39 37 13 27 41 37 32 35 18 13 19 9
                                                                            5 4 1 4 1 3 2
                                                                7
                                                                   6 2
1962
                     2 24 37 32 27 11 21 31 19 8 16 17 29 20 16
                                                                        2
                                                                           6
                                                                8
                                                                   3
                                                                     6
                                                                               4 5 6 7 4 3 1
1963
                      8 26 18 28 17 28 34 29 32 34 26 21 21
                                                                      2 2 4
                                                            9 10
                                                                               2 4 3 6 2
                                                                   7
1964
                      48 28 12 21 24 32 27 15 12 18 9 17 25 15 12
                                                                   5 9 7 18 6 4 8 5 3 2
1965
                      2 13 19 36 33 28 34 27 26 26 38 19 24 12
                                                               8
                                                                   7
                                                                      5
                                                                        1 5 3 1 3 2 1
1966
                      29 51 33 33 21 38 31 22 18 13 26
                                                      8 18
                                                            4
                                                                6
                                                                   4
                                                                      2
                                                                        1 5 3 4 4 4 1
1967
                         2 4 2 17 50 59 45 35 45 28 13 11 14
                                                                7 18
                                                                      2
                                                                           9 4 2
                                                                        6
1968
                       1 15 19 17 10 23 45 30 24 29 31 23 25 14 15
                                                                  5
                                                                      9
                                                                        8
                                                                           6 6 5 4 2
1969
                      18 36 29 39 29 34 38 33 18 21 28
                                                      9 10 10
                                                               7
                                                                      5
                                                                        2 2 2 1 1 3
                                                                   6
1970
                      5 50 49 33 12 32 36 35 33 20 20
                                                      8
                                                         9
                                                             2
                                                                2
                                                                   2
1971
                    6 8 2 11 28 27 53 40 32 17 22 13 16 23 18
                                                                9
                                                                         7 11
                                                                   6
1972
                         18 48 35 23 24 22 17 15 24 24 34
                                                         32 18
                                                                8
                                                                   A
                                                                      6
                                                                         5
                                                                           2
                                                                               4 2 5
1973
                         6
                            3 14 14 18 38
                                          23 31 21 28 31 48
                                                            23 19
                                                                   8 10
                                                                        8
                                                                          11
                                                                             7 4 2 3 2 1
1974
                         13 8 42 39 27 25 18 14 34 22 13 15 17 10
                                                                  8 18 11 15 15 3 6
1975
                  1 7 41 14 12 26 19 25 48 33 23 25 18 13 16
                                                            5
                                                               7
                                                                  4 5 11
1976
                      3 13 15 7 9 17 19 42 22 27 37 28 24 26 23 14 9 8 10 4 6 3
1977
                  11 18 24 28 38 22 29 36 22 14 18 14 19 21 18 18 9 4
                                                                           1 3 2 4 6 2
```

# TABLE 19 (continued)

1978	3	7	19	22	14	14	12	13	Si	30	37	28	36	17	19	18	14	6	8	5	12	7	3			
1979	37	12	4	6	6	2	12	19	33	21	31	29	24	18	17	18	16	16	12	12	10	5	5		4	4
1988		4	28	11	5	22	10	15	34	27	55	34	35	55	17	18	16	16	10	9		7	8	7	3	3
							<b>^</b>		40	~~	40		40		-				,	,	•					
1981			9	3/	63	43	23	41	40	æ	13	10	10	7	5	4	•	3	3	3	2					
1982		2	3	22	38	55	16	33	34	39	17	17	26	16	14	12	8	14	8	18	10	2	2	3	3	2
1983			7	10	13	17	28	25	17	23	25	33	34	34	25	18	15	11	6	6	9	11	5	1		
1984			12	9	29	2	5	8	33	24	24	22	38	18	33	19	18	21	10	11	12	11	7			

TABLE 20
DAILY FLOW-DURATION DATA
STATION 02387500 RESACA

CLASS	VALUE	TOTAL	ACCUM	PERCT
0	0	0	33237	100.00
1	180	4	33237	100.00
2	210	38	33233	99. 99
3	250	81	33195	99. 87
4	300	159	33114	99. 63
5	350	321	32955	99. 15
6	410	703	32634	98. 19
7	490	1571	31931	96. 07
8	580	1633	30360	91.34
9	680	2095	28727	86, 43
10	810	1998	26632	80.13
11	960	1541	24634	74.12
12	1100	2377	23 <b>09</b> 3	69. 48
13	1300	2862	20716	62. 33
14	1600	2579	17854	53. 72
15	1900	1953	15275	45, 96
16	2200	2430	13322	40.08
17	2600	2139	10892	32.77
18	3100	1710	8753	26.34
19	3600	1592	7043	21.19
20	4300	1159	5451	16.40
21	5100	908	4292	12. 91
55	6000	708	3384	10. 18
23	7100	602	2676	8. 05
24	8400	525	2074	6.24
25	9900	472	1549	4.66
26	12000	343	1077	3.24
27	14000	257	734	2,21
28	16000	204	477	1.44
29	19000	150	273	0.82
30	23000	68	123	<b>0.</b> 37
31	27000	25	55	0.17
32	32000	24	30	0.09
33	38000	4	6	0.02
34	44000	2	2	0.01

NOTE: CLASS LIMITS IN THE ABOVE TABLE ARE DEFINED AS NUMBER OF DAYS FOR CLASS (I) EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN VALUE (I) AND LESS THAN VALUE (I+1) FOR CLASS (I+1).

# TABLE 21 STATION NUMBER 62388500 DURATION TABLE OF DAILY VALUES FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30

1 28 21 4 3 5 6 12 19 8 22 12 17 26 23 15 19 17 14 9 18 11 18 6 7 4 4 5 2 7 2

TABLE 21 (continued)

1988	16 15	9 14 14	18	16	15	19	8	26	<b>22</b>	19	24	23	17	23	18	5	9	8	10	1	3	7	9	8	4	
1981	9 40 3	7 51 39	28	32	24	18	21	5	13	18	7	7	8	2	1	18	1	2	4	2	3					
1982	2 13 20 2	1 7 25	27	25	24	27	15	13	17	11	16	18	14	18	15	5	5	6	8	11	4	2	3	4	4	1
1983	2 5 1	8 13 21	36	11	4	15	12	21	23	27	38	26	50	15	10	13	1	4	13	1	15	3	6			
1984	8 14 1	8 18 2	11	4	26	21	17	13	17	22	19	27	23	13	16	16	9	16	13	5	13	9	3	1		

TABLE 22
DAILY FLOW-DURATION DATA
STATION 02388500 ROME

CLASS	VALUE	TOTAL	ACCUM	PERCT
0	0	0	16437	100.00
1	408	32	16437	100.00
2	470	173	16405	99.81
3	540	443	16232	98.75
4	630	731	15789	<b>96.0</b> 6
5	720	<b>95</b> 2	15058	91.61
6	830	960	14106	85.82
7	960	859	13146	7 <b>9.</b> 98
8	1100	1215	12287	74.75
9	1300	990	11072	67.36
10	1500	847	10082	61.34
11	1700	961	9235	56.18
12	2000	827	8274	50.34
13	2300	737	7447	45. 31
14	2600	835	6710	40.82
15	3000	898	5875	35.74
16	3500	706	4977	30.28
17	4000	705	4271	25.98
18	4600	584	3566	21.69
19	5300	544	2982	18.14
20	6200	403	2438	14.83
21	7100	315	2035	12.38
22	8200	254	1720	10.46
23	9400	270	1466	8.92
24	11000	276	1196	7.28
25	13000	124	920	5.60
26	14000	277	7 <del>9</del> 6	4.84
27	17000	137	519	3.16
28	19000	143	382	2.32
29	22000	132	239	1.45
30	26000	70	107	0.65
31	30000	20	37	<b>0.</b> 23
32	34000	9	17	0.10
33	39000	6	8	0.05
34	45000	2	2	0.01

NOTE: CLASS LIMITS IN THE ABOVE TABLE ARE DEFINED AS NUMBER OF DAYS FOR CLASS (I) EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN VALUE (I) AND LESS THAN VALUE (I+1) FOR CLASS (I+1).

22, the number of days these flows have been exceeded during the historical record is 678 (Resaca) and 446 (Rome). The years during which the flows were exceeded are shown in Tables 19 and 21.

Using low-flow frequency analysis Figures H-12 and H-13 show the probability of low-flow events of seven consecutive days being equal to or less than the average flow indicated. A flow of 340 cfs at Resaca has a probability of approximately 0.12 of being equal to or less. A flow of 419 cfs has a probability of 0.24. At Rome (Figure H-13) the 7-day low-flow probabilities are 0.16 and 0.30 for 510 and 589 cfs respectively. It should be noted that in the above analyses the probabilities for 340 cfs and 510 cfs are slightly different from the 7Q10 criterion of 0.10. This is probably due to the additional daily records at the gages which have become available since the 7Q10 flow was computed. See Table 2 for more current estimates.

# Assessment of Water Supply Availability

The foregoing analyses describe the hydrologic impact of withdrawing 51 MGD from the Coosawattee river near Carters. It is clear from these analyses that 51 MGD will not be available at all times. If withdrawals had been made during the 36 years of the historical record there would have been an estimated 723 days where the streamflow would not have been adequate. In recent times with the regulation of flow by Carters Dam the USGS data show there have been approximately 265 days when the streamflow was less than that required for full withdrawal. Another way to assess supply is by examining the change in probability of

shortage. To accommodate a withdrawal of 51 MGD the probability of the 7-day duration low-flow event would increase from 0.10 to 0.38. Stochastic analyses of monthly flows shows a similar increase in probability.

For those times when withdrawals cannot be made from the Coosawattee River, a secondary supply source must be found. preceding analysis shows that such times will be infrequent, therefore, the selection of a secondary source should reflect its expected infrequent use. Some alternatives are: groundwater pumping, storage, interbasin transfer, purchase from other suppliers, conservation, curtailment of operation, or combination of these. Several factors govern the selection of the secondary source. One is availability of the alternative supply. Groundwater, for example, is in limited supply in the region. second factor is reliability. A greater capacity system will be required to insure that 51 MGD is always available than if some shortages are tolerated when the Coosawattee is low. Because withdrawal from the Coosawattee River is being examined as an alternative to Dalton Lake, the reliability should be the same in both projects. A third factor is cost. The minimum cost alternative which is available and which provides the necessary reliability should be selected.

The selection of a secondary supply source will be included in the work related to the location, size and cost of the facilities necessary for withdrawal and transport of water from the Coosawattee River. This work is being done by the Mobile District, Corps of Engineers.

# APPENDIX A COOSA BASIN MAPS

#### APPENDIX A

### COOSA BASIN MAPS

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Acknowledgement: All figures in this Appendix were adapted from Water Availability and Use, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, 1982.

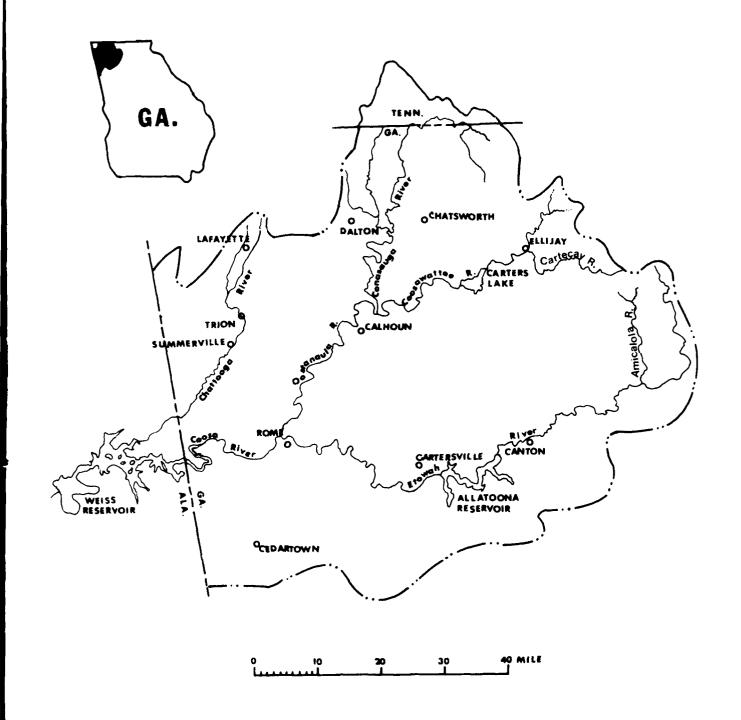


FIGURE A-1
COOSA RIVER BASIN

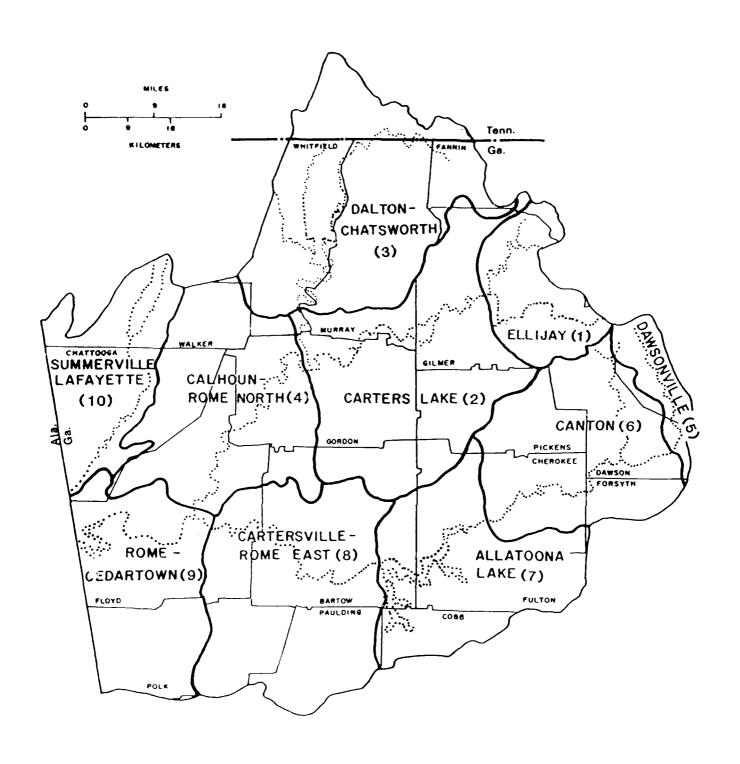
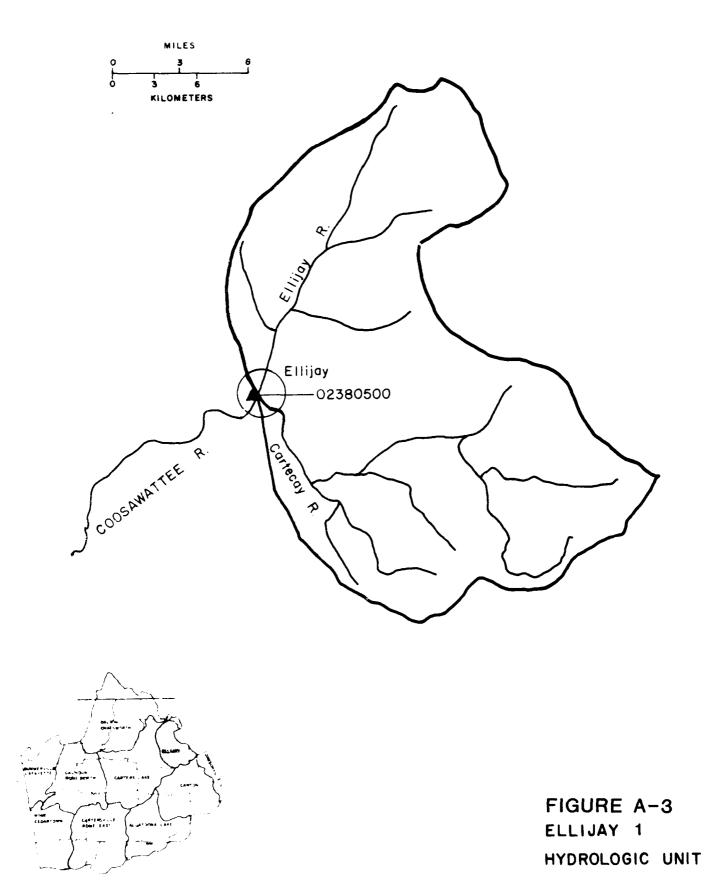
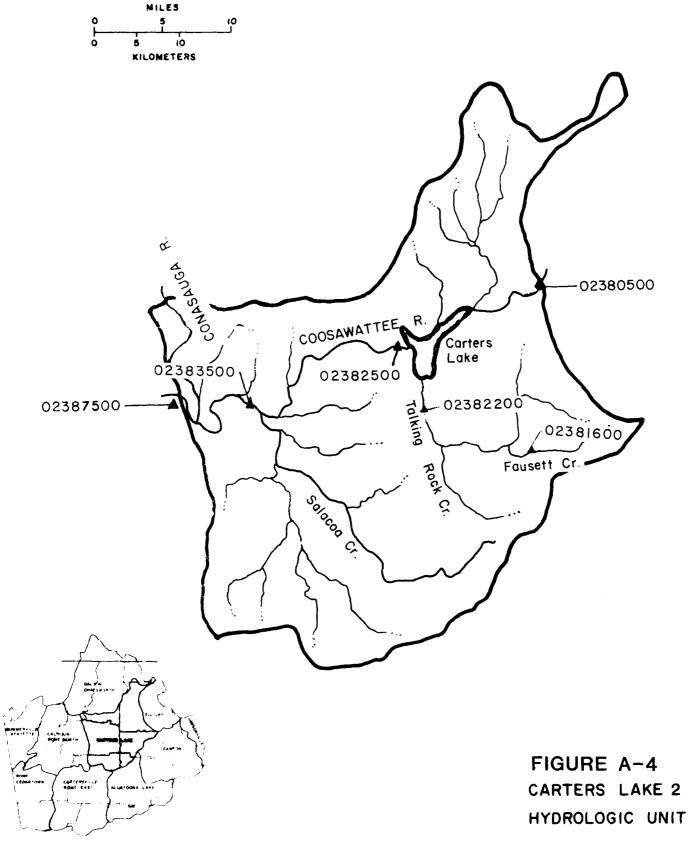
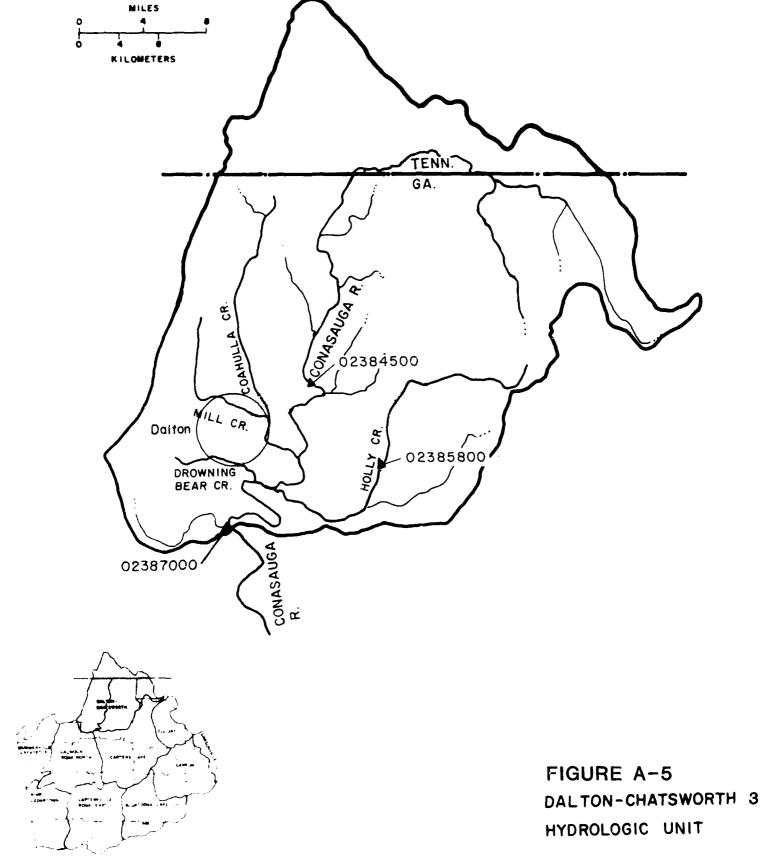
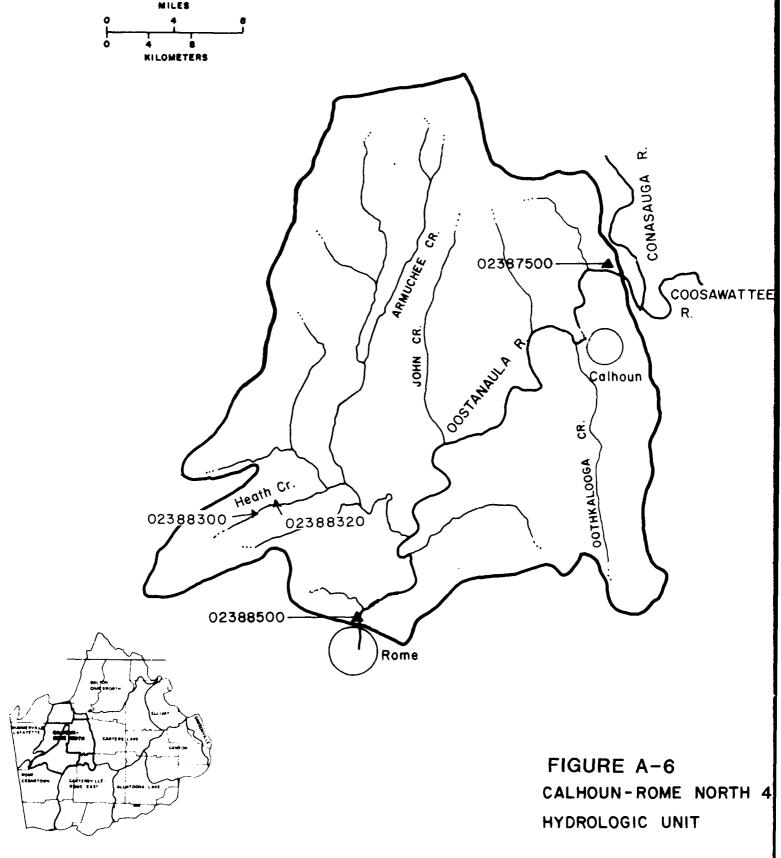


FIGURE A-2
HYDROLOGIC UNIT
LOCATION MAP









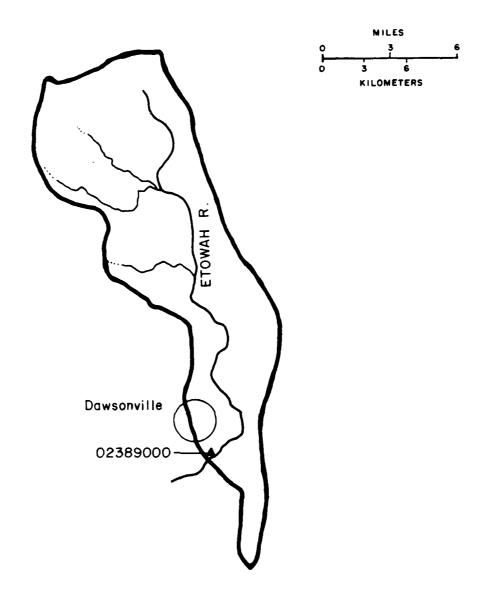
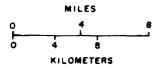
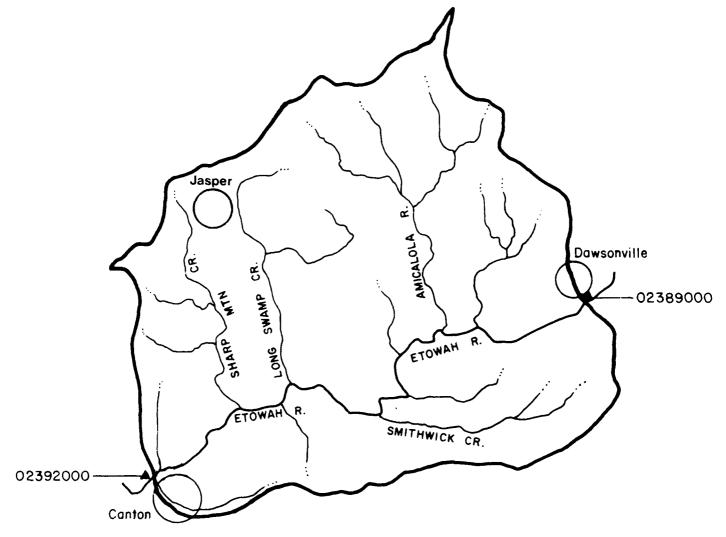




FIGURE A-7
DAWSONVILLE 5
HYDROLOGIC UNIT





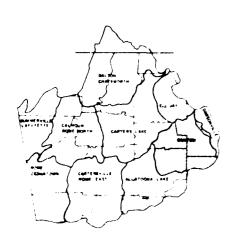
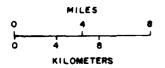
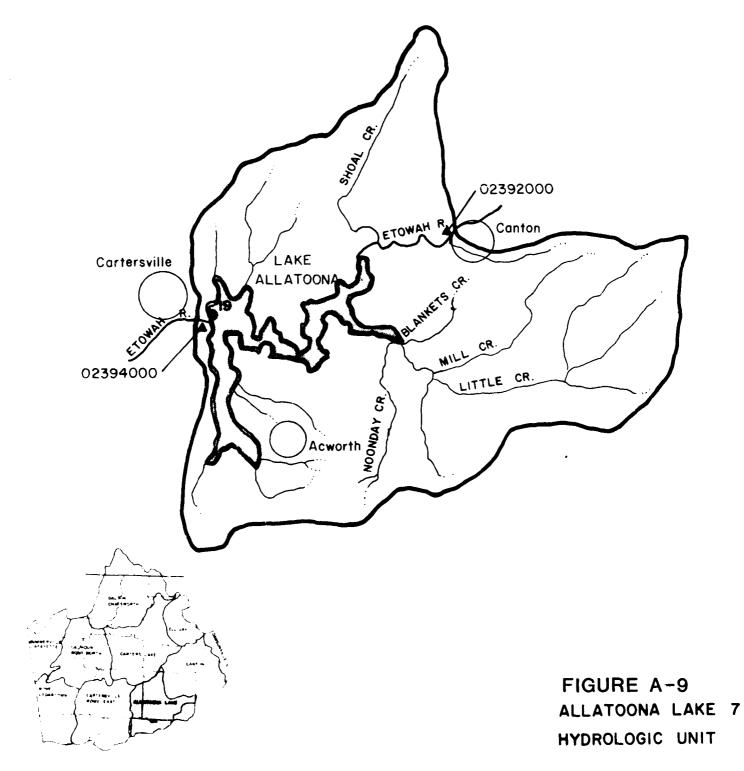
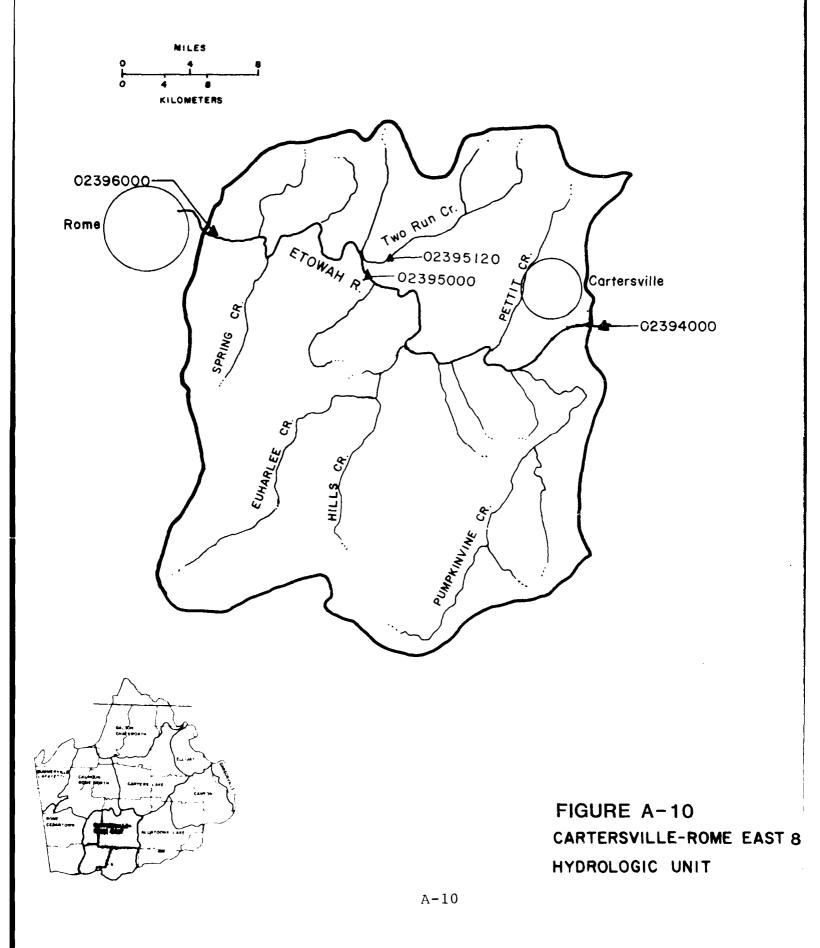


FIGURE A-8
CANTON 6
HYDROLOGIC UNIT







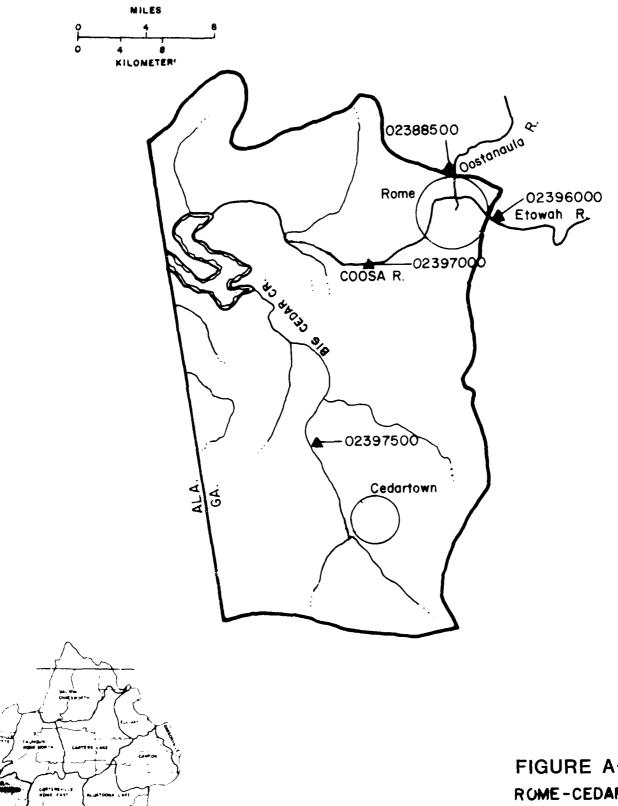
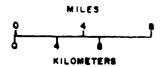
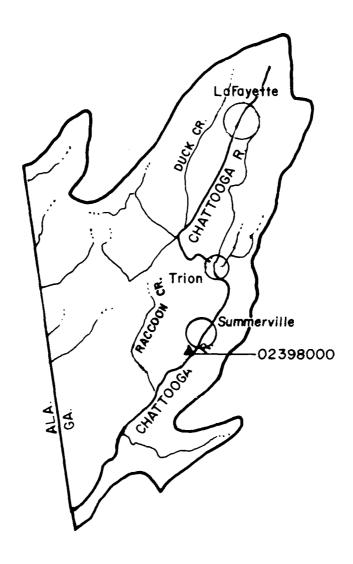


FIGURE A-11
ROME-CEDARTOWN 9
HYDROLOGIC UNIT





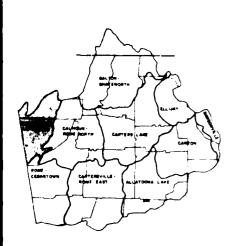


FIGURE A-12 SUMMERVILLE-LAFAYETTE 10 HYDROLOGIC UNIT

# APPENDIX B

# MICROCOMPUTER SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT AND APPLICATION

#### APPENDIX B

#### MICROCOMPUTER SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT AND APPLICATION

#### Disk Operating System

The disk operating system (MSDOS) manages data and software files used for analysis. Some of the principal operations include: storing files in designated directories, copying files, deleting files, running files, renaming files and serving as the overall management system. Organizing and moving files is an essential element of effective analysis of engineering data.

#### Project Data

Data used in the Coosa study was placed on microcomputer files in three ways: direct from the keyboard, through transfer (down load) from a minicomputer, and through transmittal via dial-up telephone lines. Some data, the lesser amount by volume, was entered from available reports and other sources directly through the keyboard. A summary of USGS stream gages in the basin is an example. Water use data was available from the USGS database in Doraville, Georgia however it was not compatible with the microcomputer. The USGS made a tape of the desired data which could be read by the Harris 1000 minicomputer at the Hydrologic Engineering Center (HEC) which in turn could communicate to the personal computer. This transfer and down loading process brought the water use data directly to the PC disk operating system where files and directories were developed. The third source of data was the USGS WATSTORE database in Reston, Virginia. This database contains water supply data at

stream gage locations throughout the United States. There is also water quality and groundwater data available. To retrieve water supply dath for the stream gages in the Coosa Basin a software program CROSSTALK was used together with the necessary hardware accessories. The data retrieved, daily flow statistics and mean monthly flows, were brought directly to the microcomputer where files were established. Bringing project data into the microcomputer with a minimum amount of effort is an important capability which facilitates the engineering analyses needed in the study. Once in the disk operating system the project data was edited and sent to software programs for database management, calculations, graphics and a variety of other analyses.

#### Database Management

Two large sets of data were used in the study. One for water supply the other for water use. Because the water supply data were summary statistics and monthly means they were transferred directly to a software program for additional calculations and graphical presentation. Water use data, because of the amount and wide variety of information, required sorting and selection prior to analysis. This is an important function of database management software. A commercially available database management program, R:Base 5000, was selected for use with the water use data. Subsequent use of the program demonstrated its great potential and ease of use. Its principal task was to sort through the large water use database, select data which was useful for analysis, print needed summaries, and

transfer selected data to another software program for calculation of statistics and graphics. The water use database is available on diskettes for use in future studies in the Basin.

#### Calculations, Graphics and Statistics

A commercially available software program, LOTUS 1-2-3, was used for calculations, graphics, statistics and as a template for data input to a reservoir simulation program. The program was used: to compute the standard deviation of water use data and to plot that data; to simulate releases from Carters Reservoir; to do regression analysis of simulated and actual release data; to analyze and plot water supply data at stream gages; and as a template for input data for a reservoir simulation program. All graphs in the report (except basin maps) were developed with LOTUS 1-2-3 and an HP7475A Plotter. USGS water use and supply data files were transferred into LOTUS using LOTUS file capability.

#### Water Balance

A special menu driven spreadsheet was developed using LOTUS 1-2-3 to speed the development of water supply and use balances for the basin. A balance can be developed for a user, a river reach, or sub-basin or basin. The basic use of supply data is developed and the water balance presents the results in a summary form.

#### Single Reservoir Simulation

HEC computer program "Reservoir Yield" was converted to run on the microcomputer and was used in this study to simulate the operation of Carters Reservoir. This program simulates the operation of a single reservoir for multiple purposes: water supply, hydroelectric power, and water quality. A template for preparing input data was developed using LOTUS 1-2-3 and the resulting file transferred to the simulation program for execution. The results were compared with the reservoir simulation run directly using LOTUS as a spreadsheet calculator.

#### Frequency Analysis

The USGS WATSTORE database contains frequency analyses of streamflow data at all gage locations. A Log Pearson Type III distribution is available (if desired) for low-flow frequency analysis and percent time exceeded values are available for flow-duration analysis. Where such data is not available at a gage site, or where it is desired to do a separate analysis, HEC computer program "STATS" is available for use on the microcomputer. In addition to the normal frequency analyses, the STATS program does expected probability adjustment for flood flows.

## Stochastic Analysis

HEC computer program "Monthly Streamflow Simulation" was used to develop synthetic streamflow sequences for the Coosawattee River at Carters. At present this program is not available for use on a microcomputer. It is hoped that in the

near future this program or a comparable stochastic streamflow analysis program will be operable on a microcomputer to round out the analysis capability which already exists.

#### Other Software

Three other computer programs were obtained for use on the study, but for various reasons were not used.

Groundwater Simulation. The USGS groundwater simulation programs, in either 2 or 3-dimensions, are available for use on the microcomputer. These programs simulate the flow of groundwater in unconfined and confined aquifers and are frequently used to determine water table levels or piezometric heads where the aquifer is being heavily pumped. In the Coosa Basin groundwater is not presently a major source of supply.

Optimization. Finding the minimum cost for water supply, water treatment, or site locations is a common need in water supply analysis. VINO/PC is a commercially available microcomputer software program which does linear programming optimization for minimum and maximum type analyses. Input to the program uses LOTUS 1-2-3 as a template. The program was not used in this study because it was not a purpose of the study to analyze cost. It may be an appropriate next step once alternative supplies and costs are defined.

Forecasting. Forecasting of future water needs was not included as a purpose of this investigation, however, an HEC computer program "A Model for Estimating Water Demand" is available for

such use. This program can be used for making water use forecasts - municipal, industrial, agricultural. In the Coosa Basin, during the past five years, there has been no growth in water use which cannot be forecast by simply using trend extrapolation. Should a more in-depth analysis be desired the DEMAND model would be appropriate.

#### Hardware

IBM PC-XT, 512 Bytes RAM, 10 MB Internal Hard Disk

IBM Color Monitor

Okidata 84 Step 2 Printer

HP 7475A Plotter

DSDD, 360K Bytes Diskettes

Hayes Smartmodem 1200 B

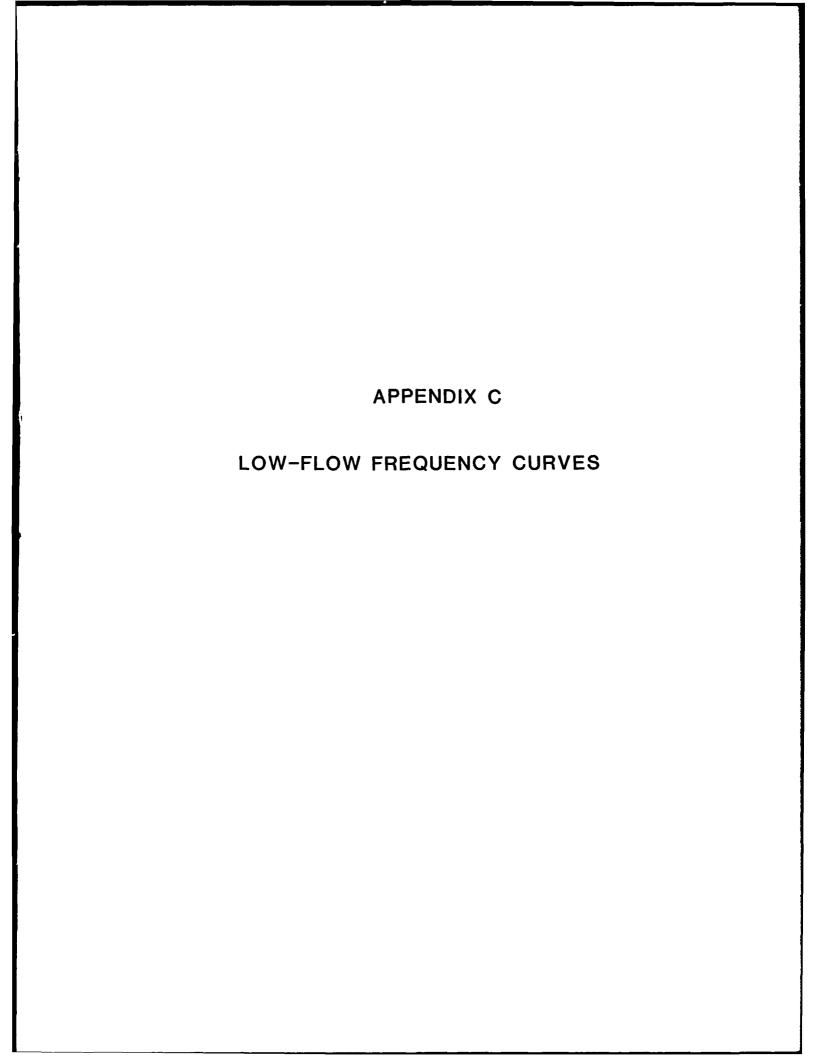
### Commercial Software

MSDOS (Release 2.1) Microsoft Corp.

CROSSTALK XVI (Release 3.5) Microstuf, Inc.

R:BASE 5000 (Release 1.01) Microrim

LOTUS 1-2-3 (Release 2.0) LOTUS Development Corporation



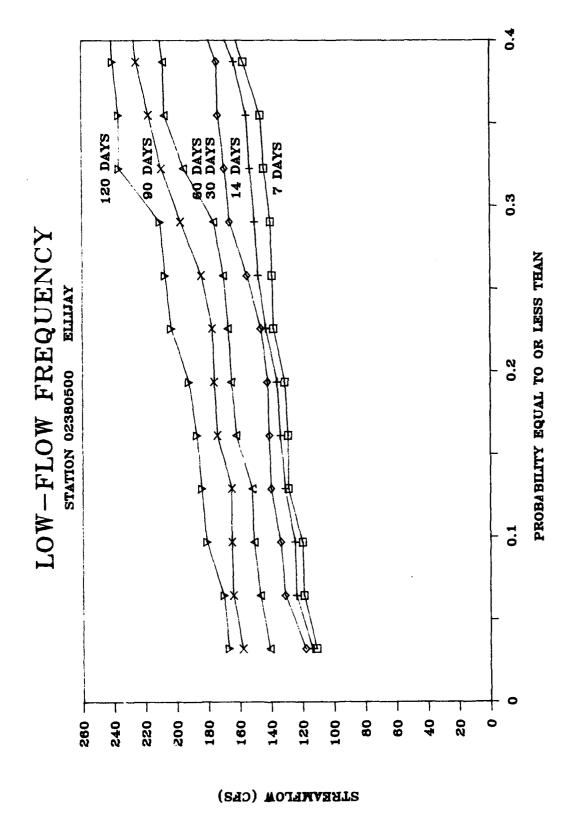
#### APPENDIX C

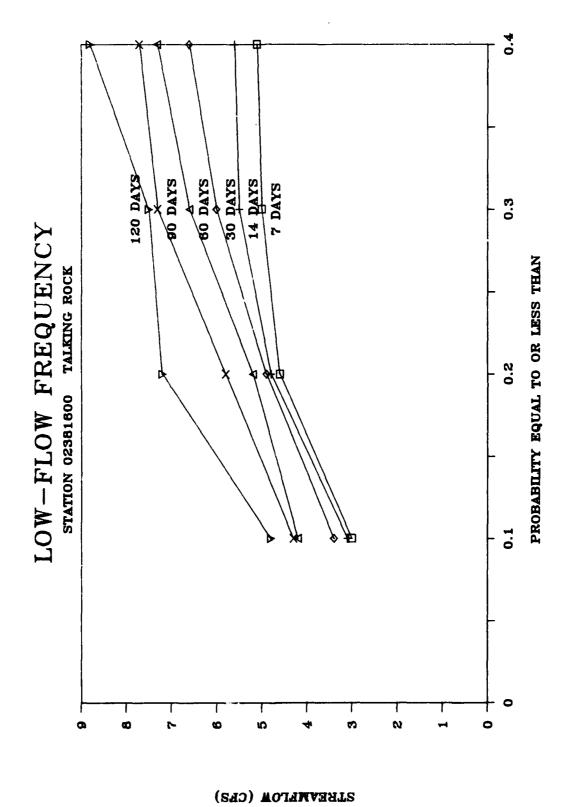
#### LOW-FLOW FREQUENCY CURVES

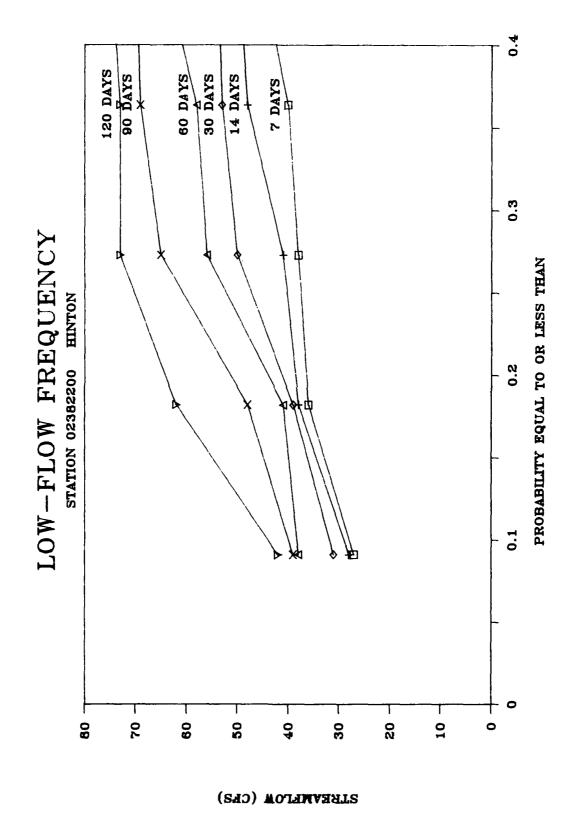
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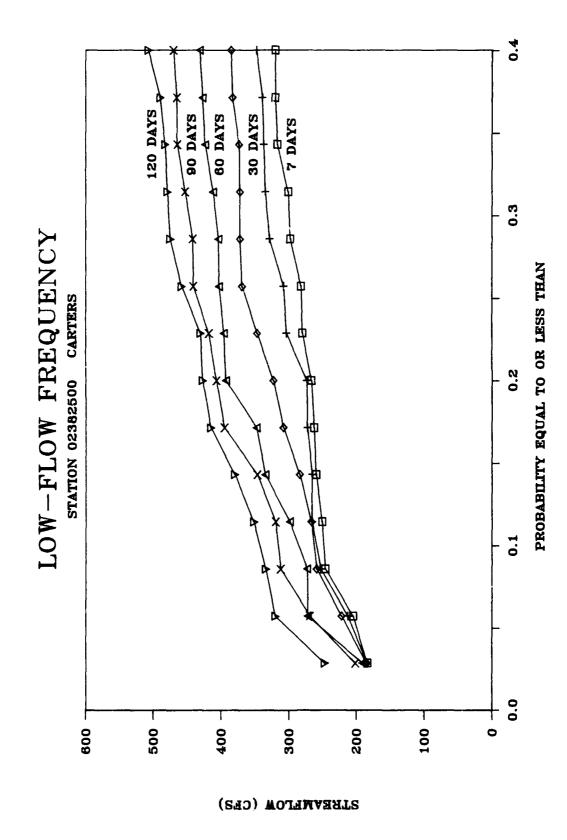
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C-2	02381600	Talking Rock	C-2
C-3	02382200	Hinton	C-3
C-4	02382500	Carters	C-4
C-5	02383500	Pine Chapel	C-5
C-6	02385800	Chatsworth	C-6
<b>∪−</b> 7	02387000	Tilton	C-7
C-8	02387500	Resaca	C-8
C-9	02388300	Rome	C-9
C-10	02388500	Rome	C-10
C-11	02389000	Dawsonville	C-11
C-12	02392000	Canton	C-12
C-13	02394000	Cartersville	C-13
C-14	02395000	Kingston	C-14
C-15	02396000	Rome	C-15
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C-17	02397500	Cedartown	C-17
C-18	02398000	Summerville	C-18

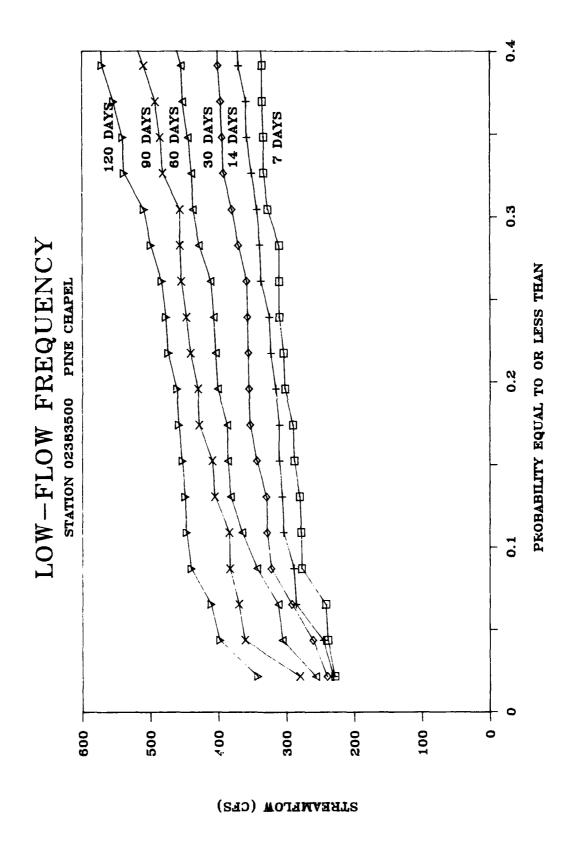
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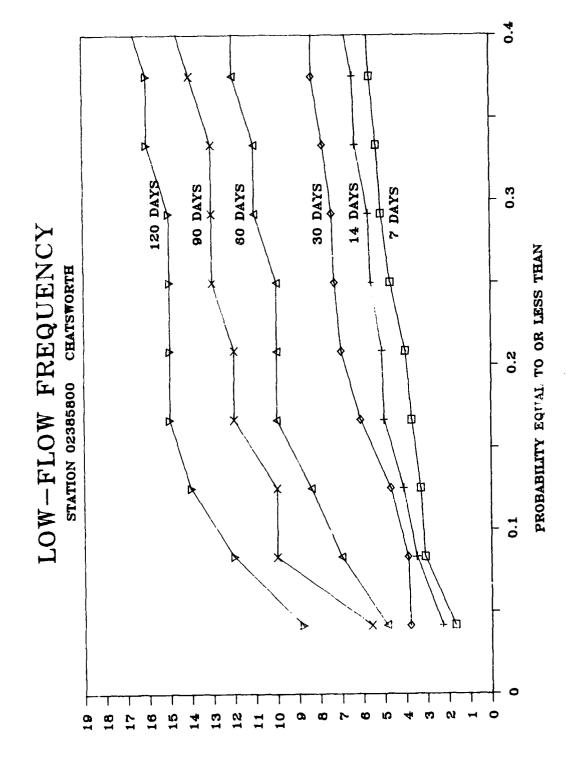




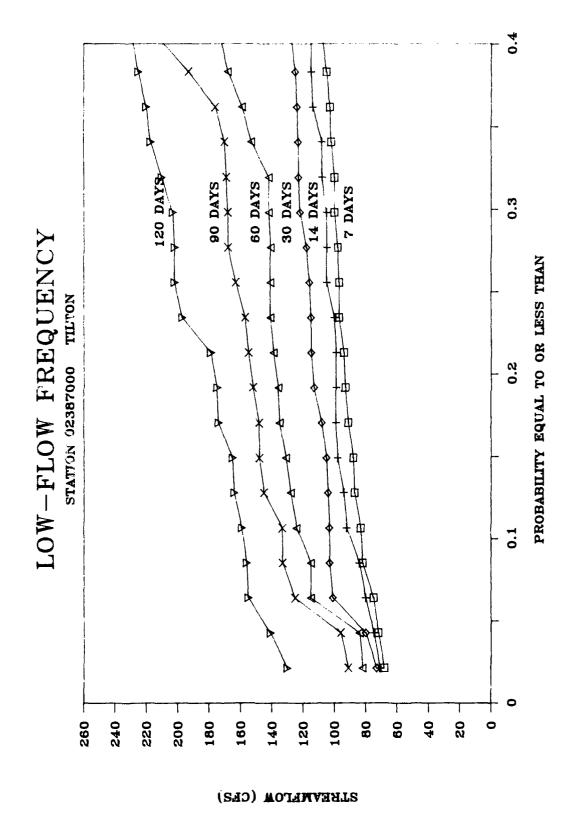


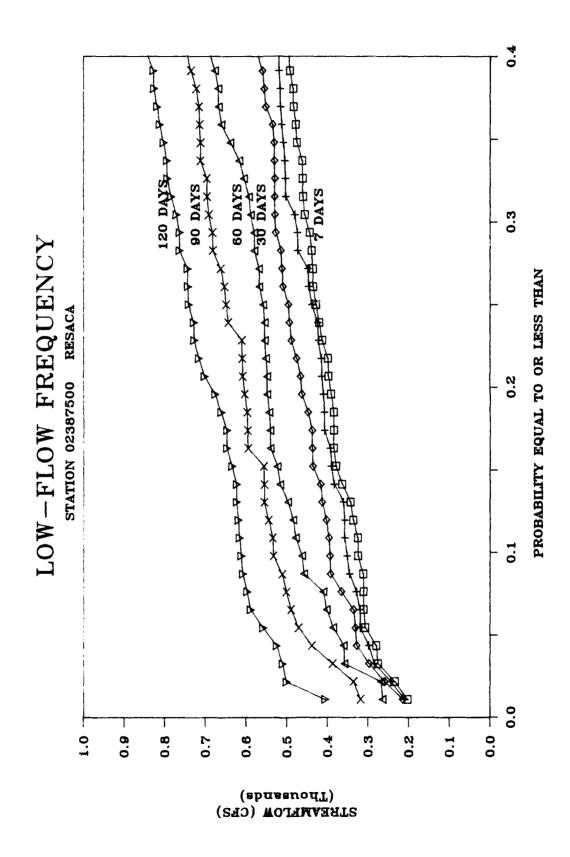


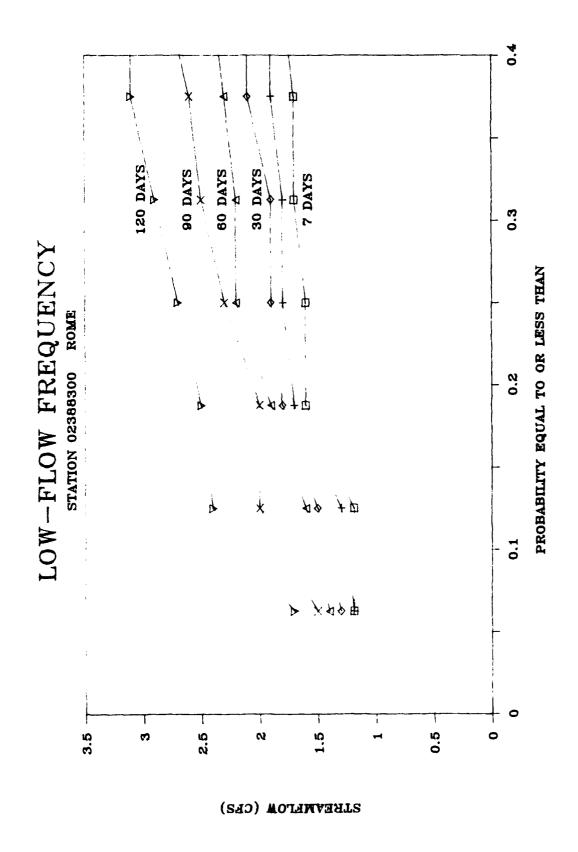


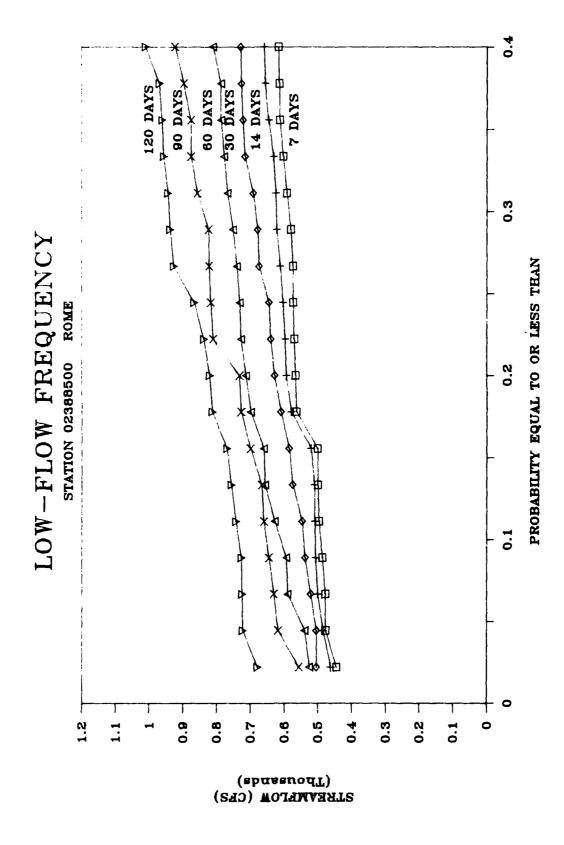


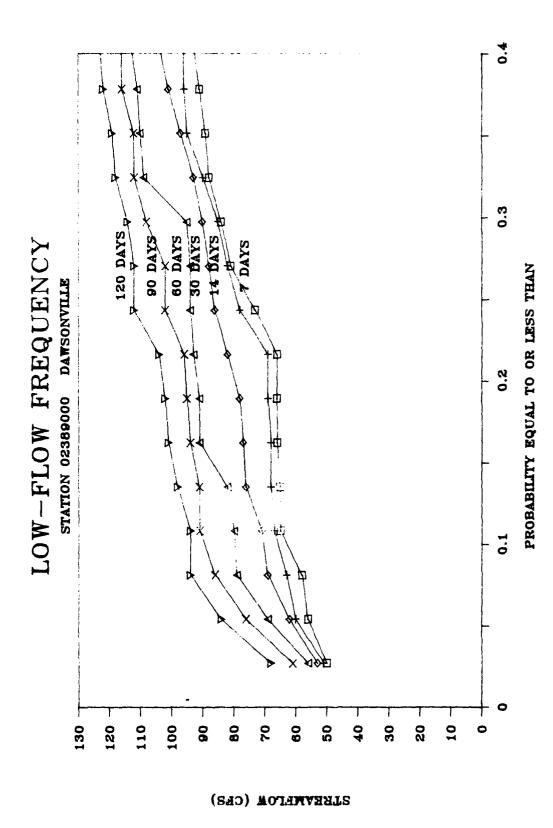
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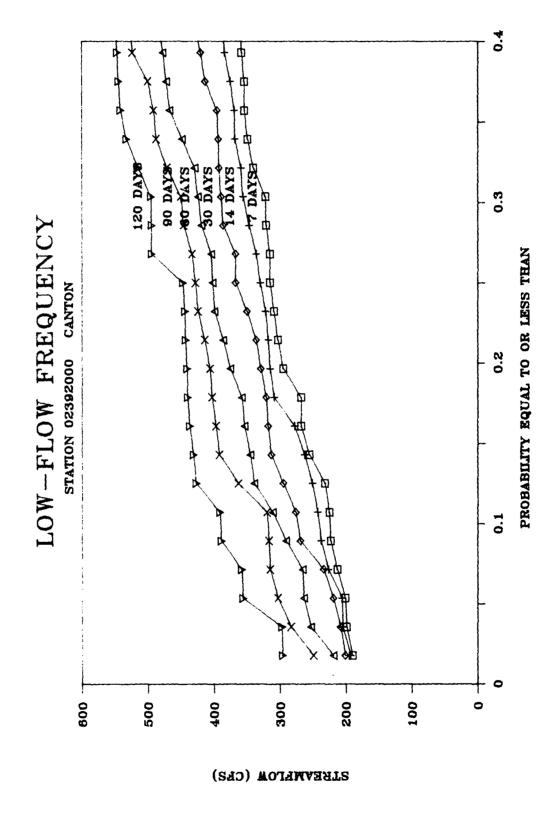


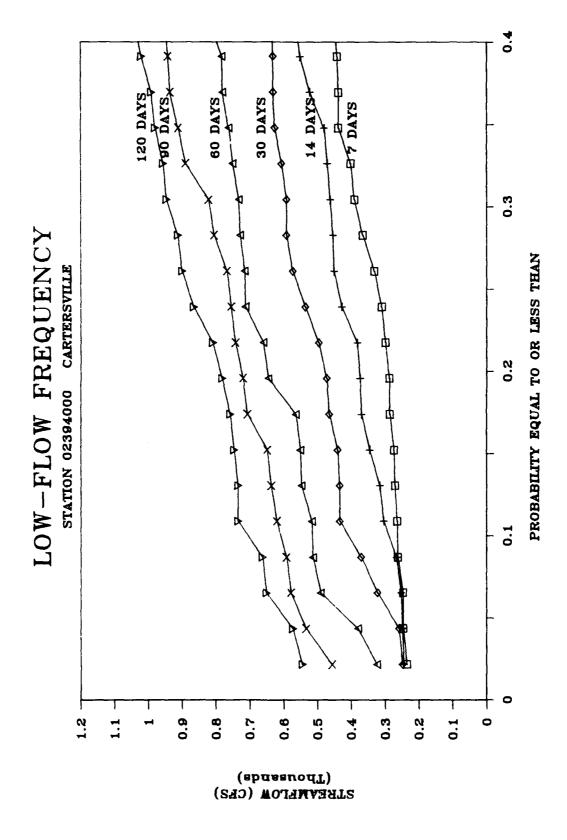


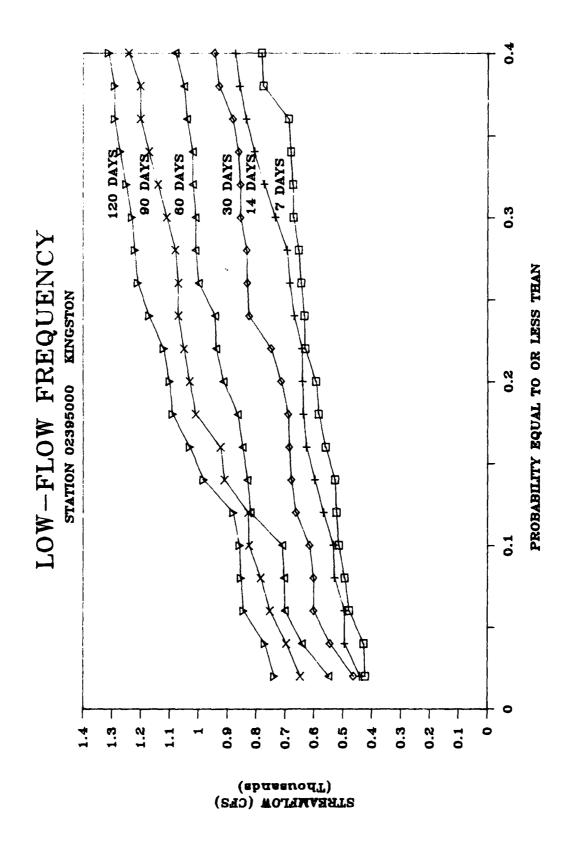


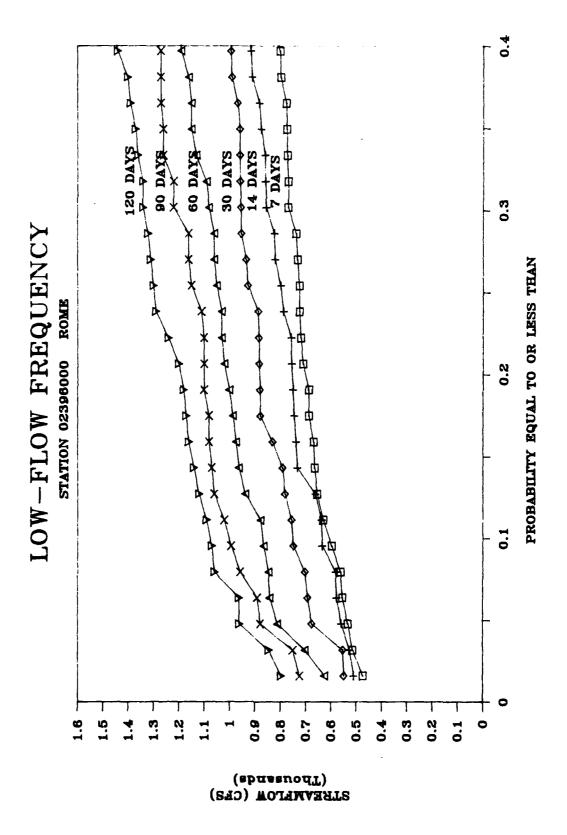


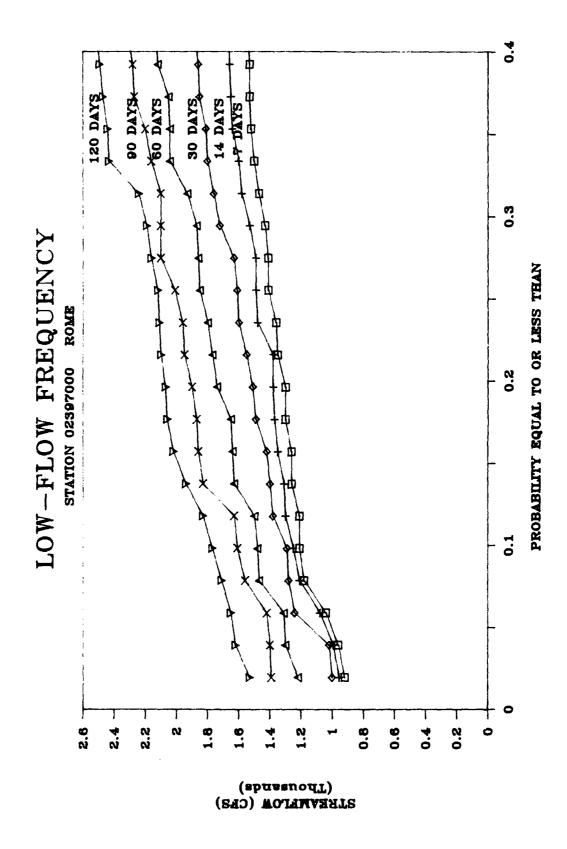


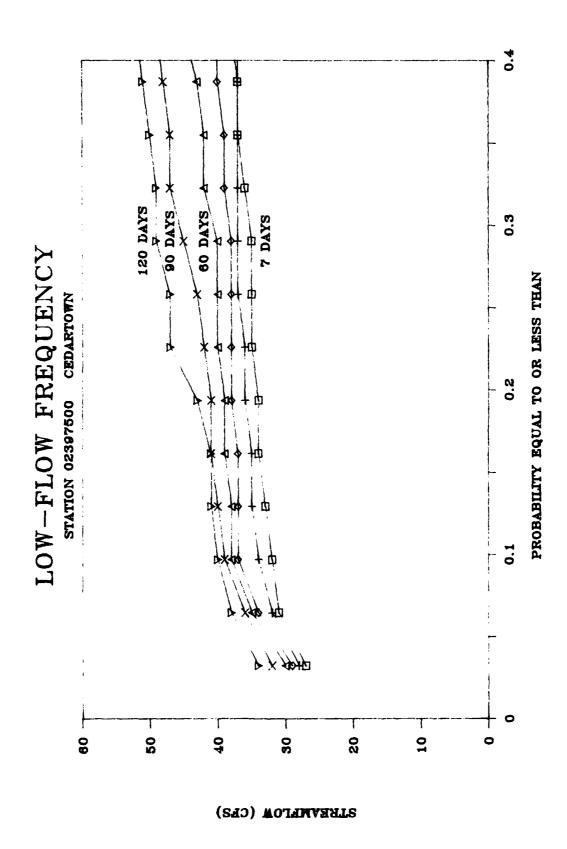


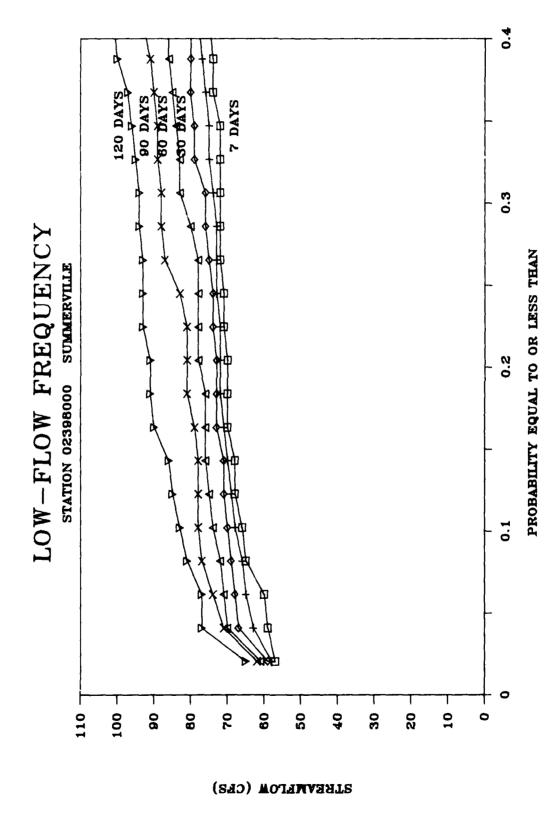












# APPENDIX D DURATION-PROBABILITY CURVES

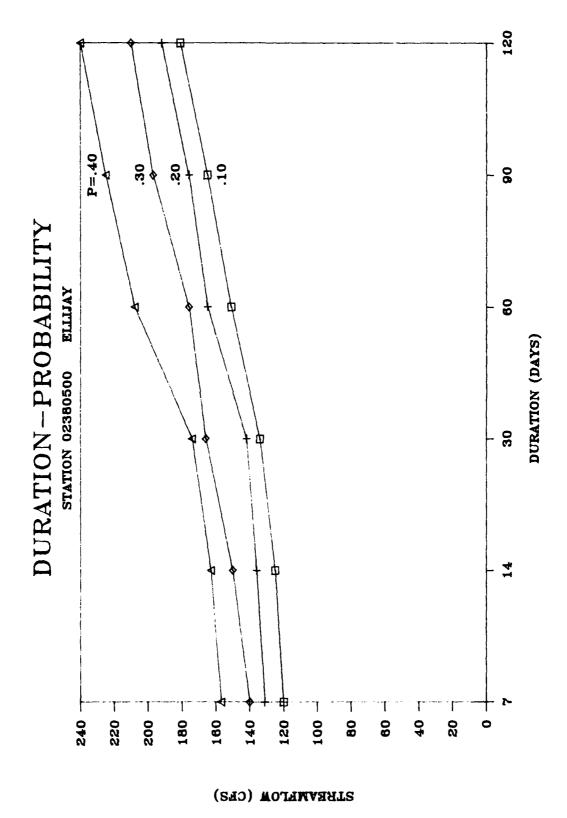
#### APPENDIX D

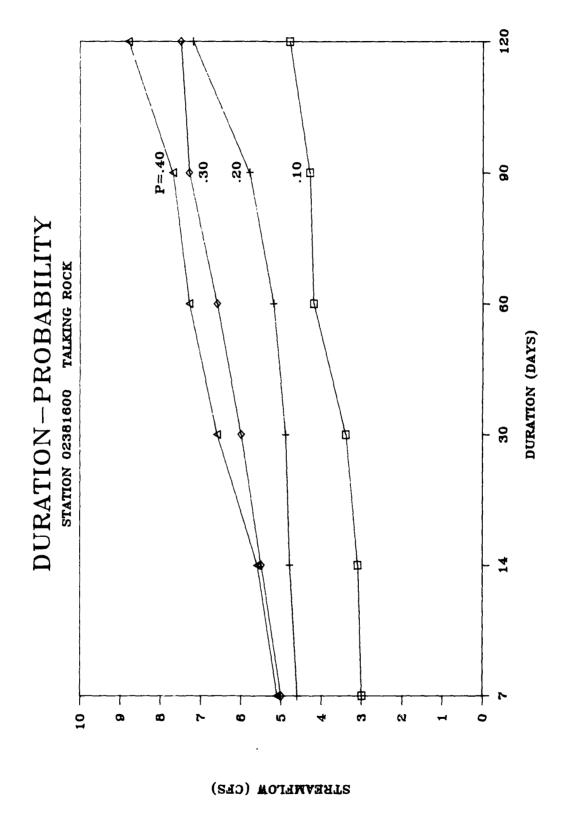
#### DURATION-PROBABILITY CURVES

#### Contents

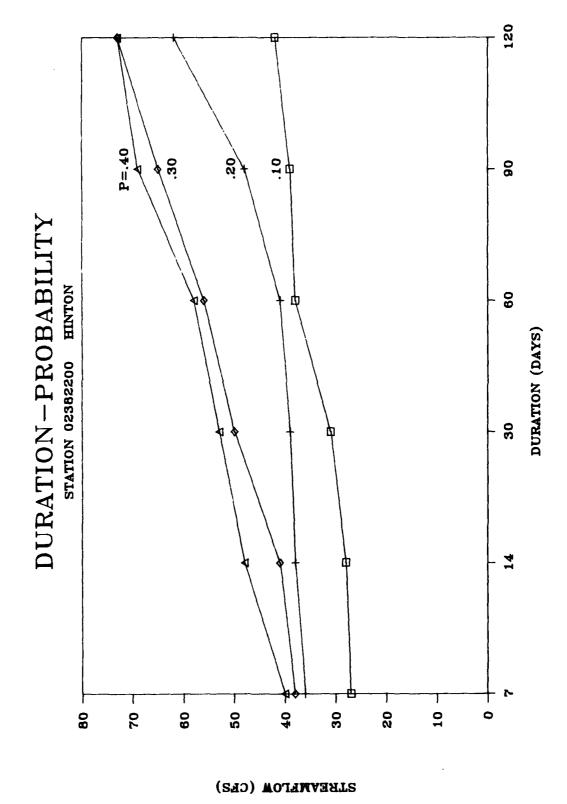
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D-4	02382500	Carters	D-4
D-5	02383500	Pine Chapel	D-5
D-6	02385800	Chatsworth	D-6
D-7	02387000	Tilton	D-7
D-8	02387500	Resaca	D-8
D-9	02388300	Rome	D <b>-</b> 9
D-10	02388500	Rome	D-10
D-11	02389000	Dawsonville	D-11
D-12	02392000	Canton	D-12
D-13	02394000	Cartersville	D-13
D-14	02395000	Kingston	D-14
D-15	02396000	Rome	D-15
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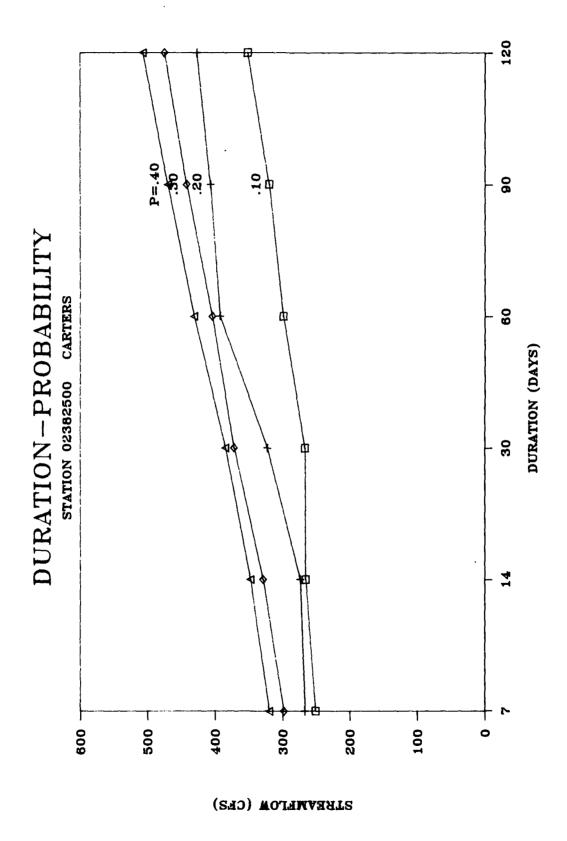
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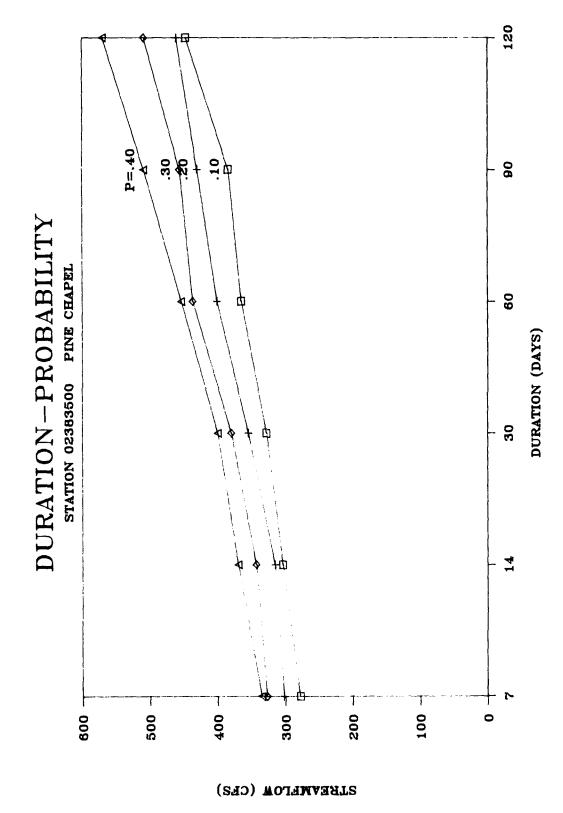


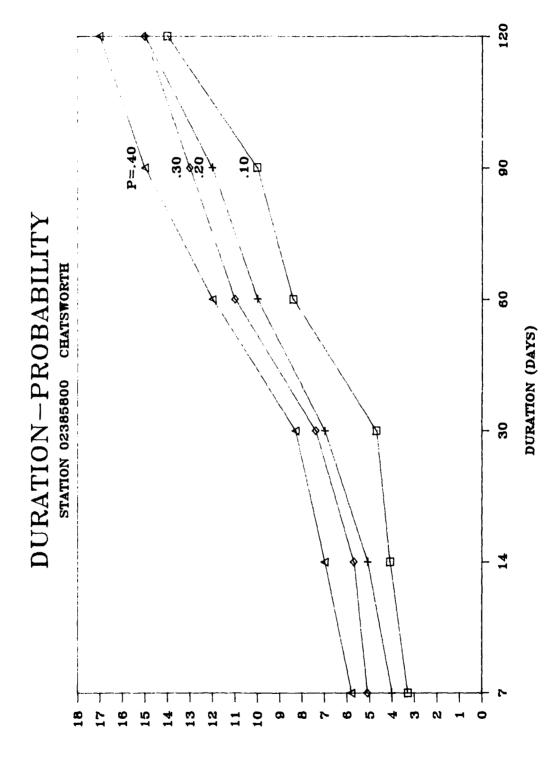


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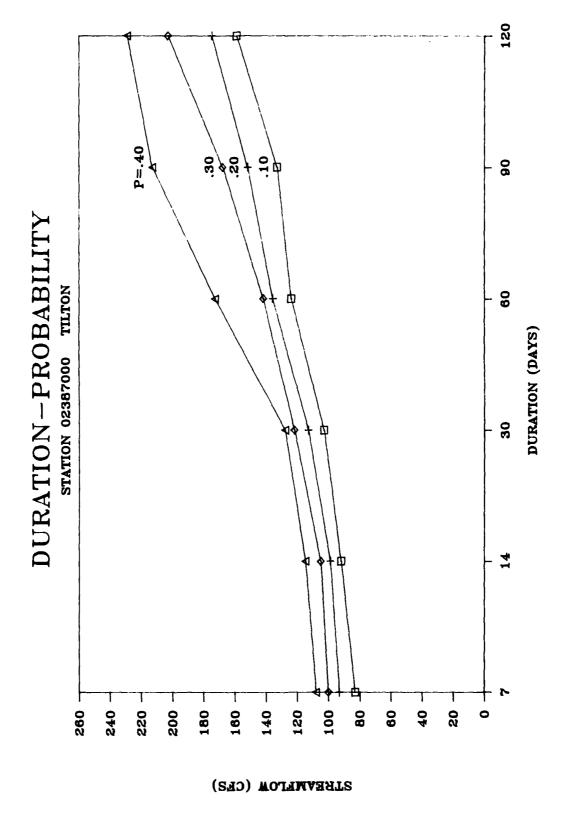


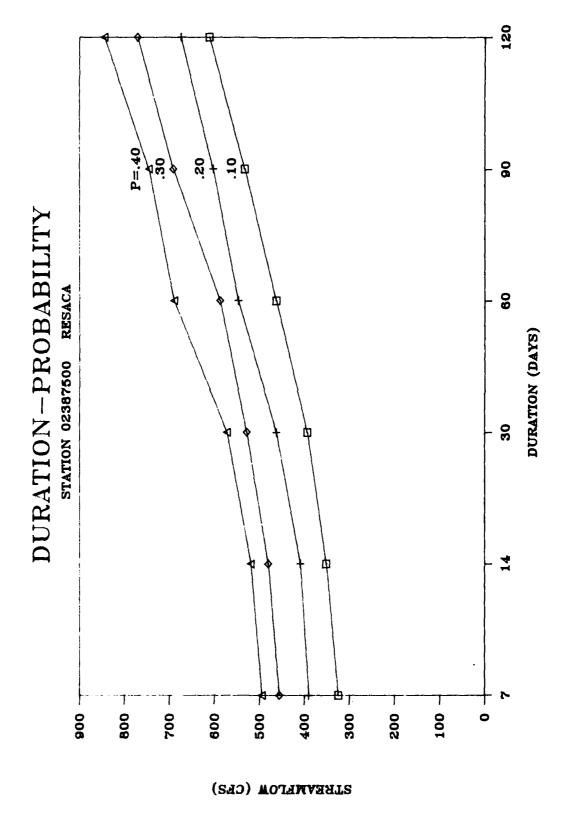


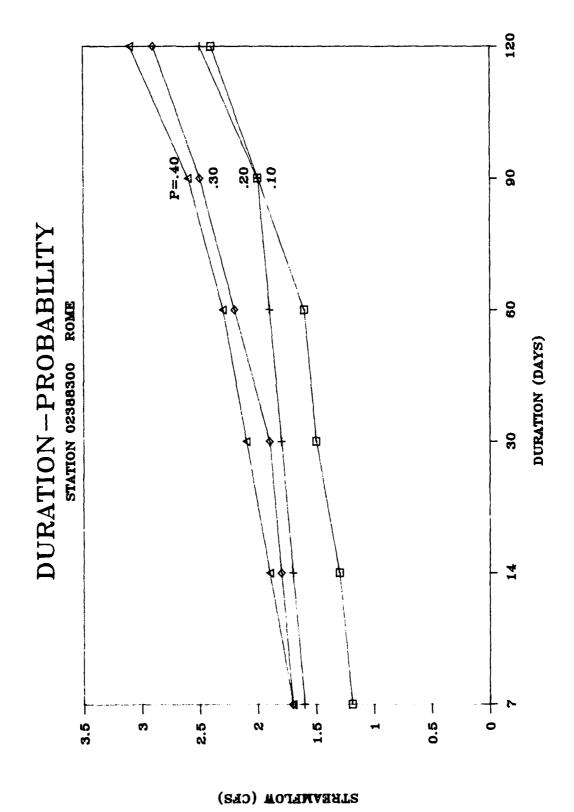


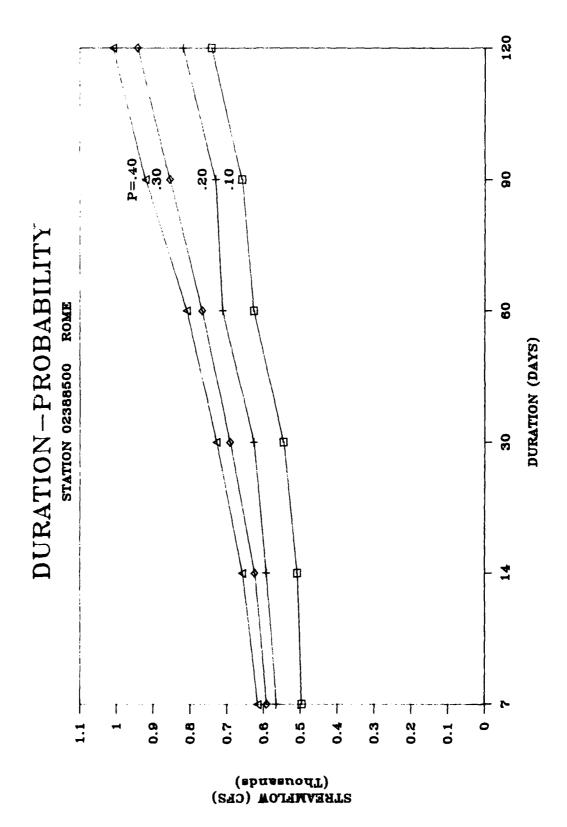


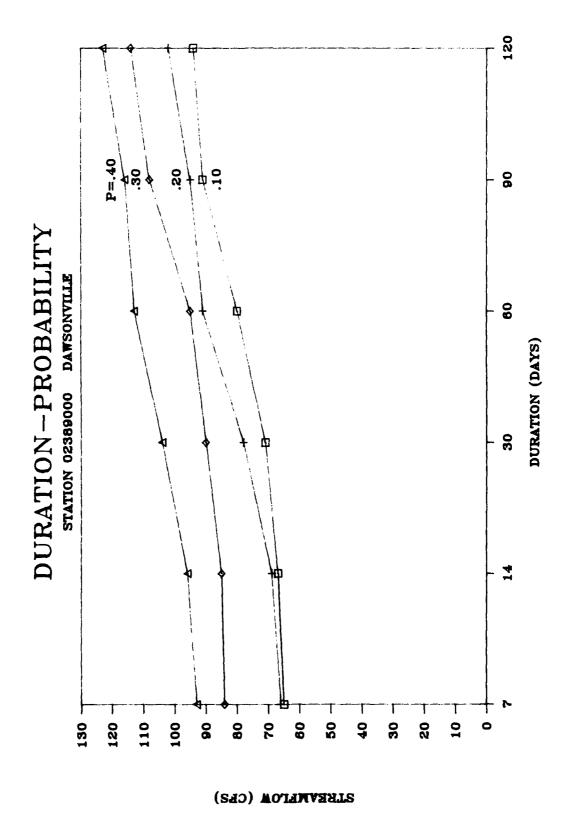
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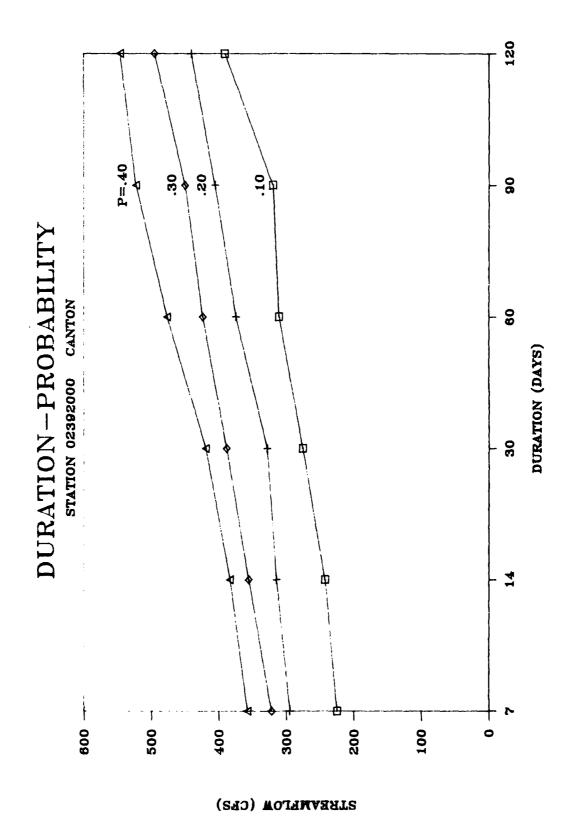


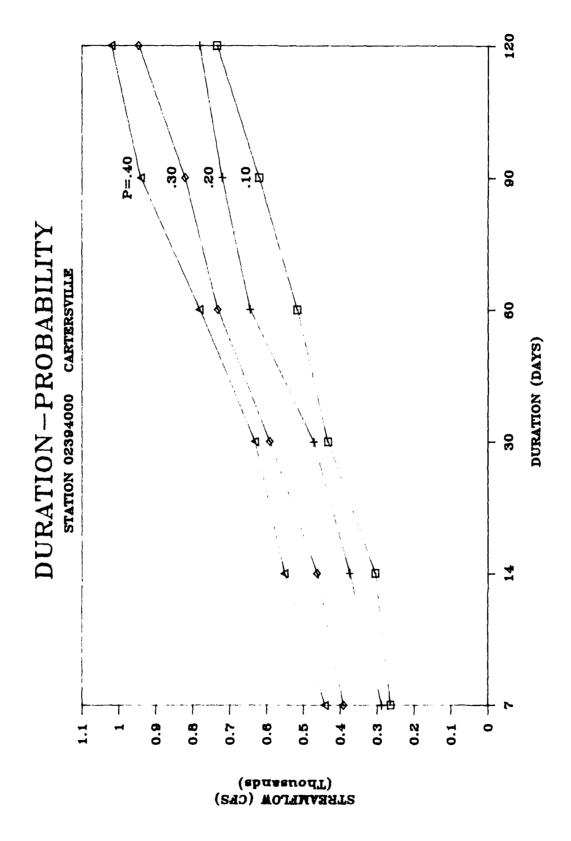


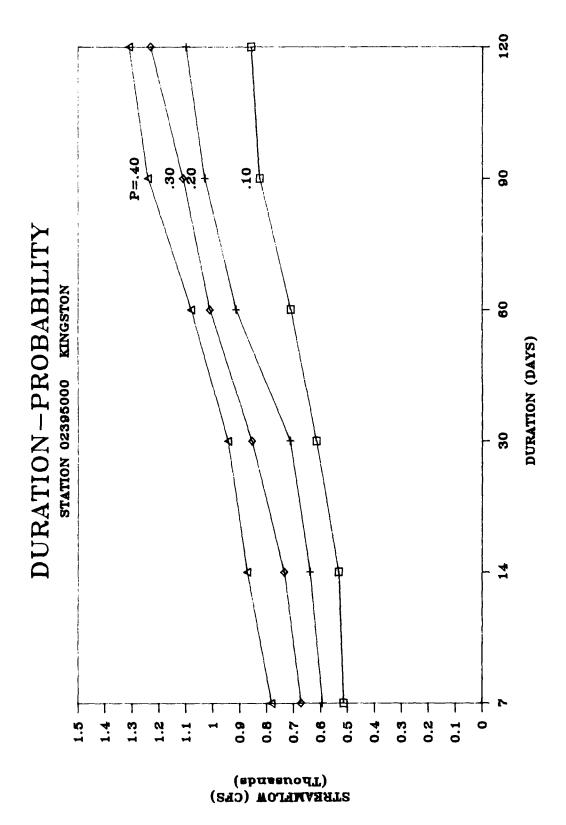


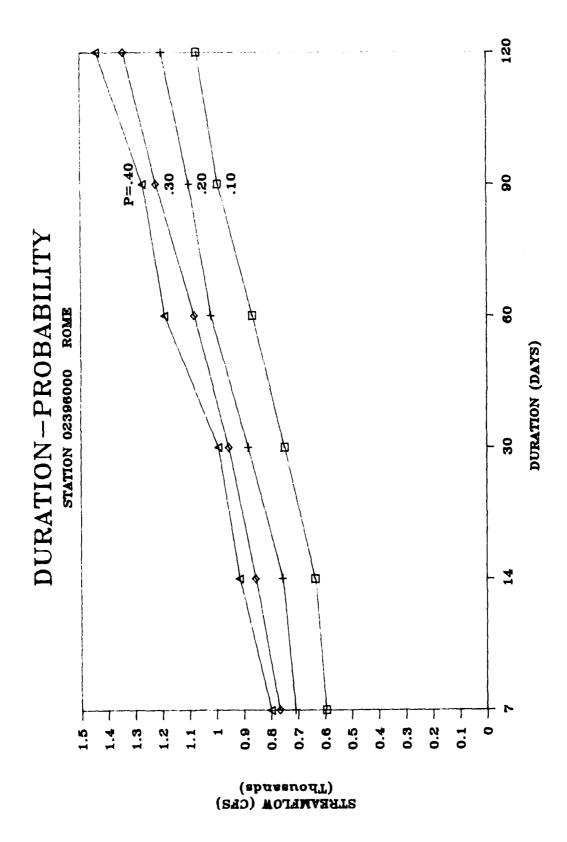


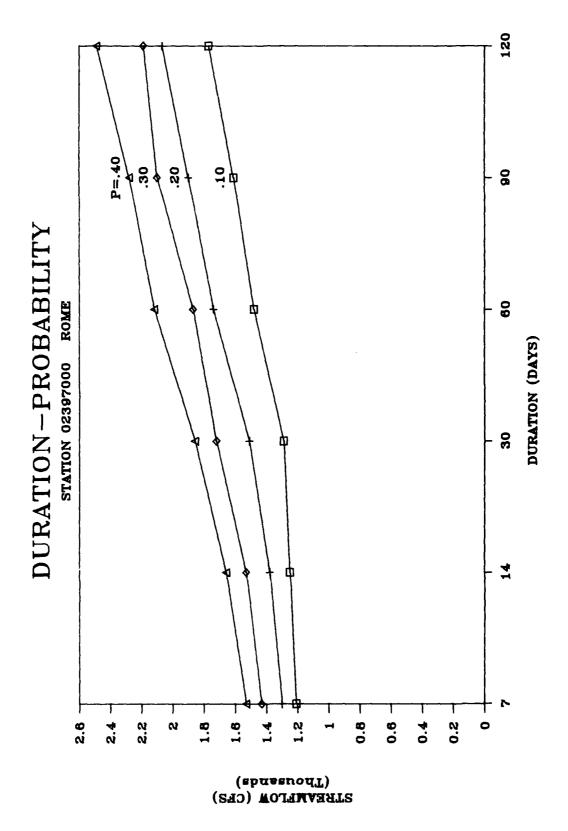


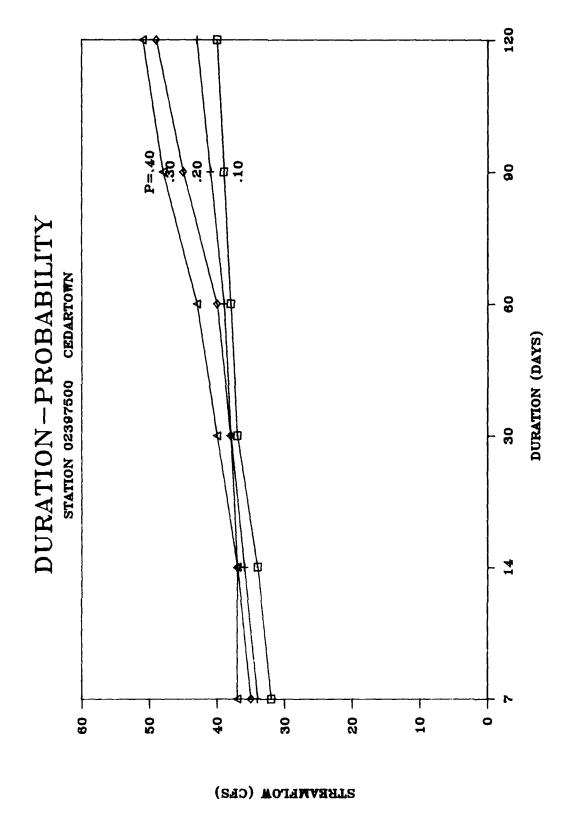


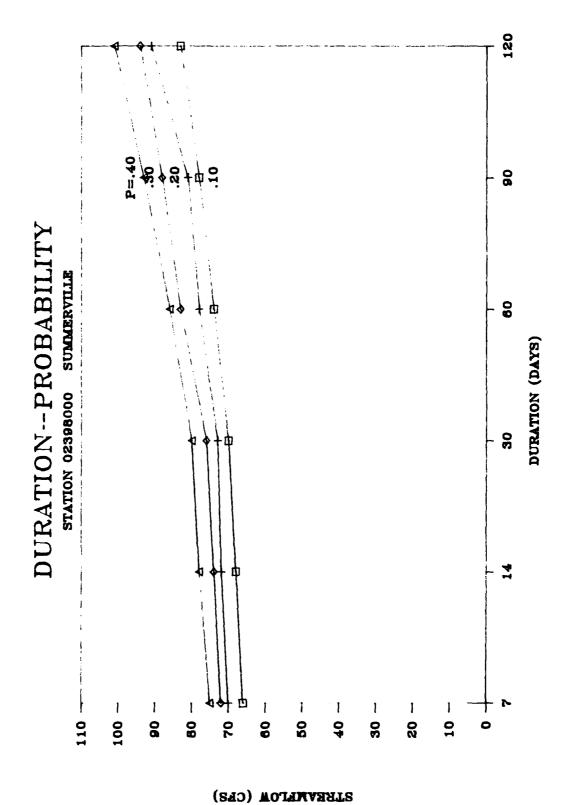












# APPENDIX E FLOW-DURATION CURVES

### APPENDIX E

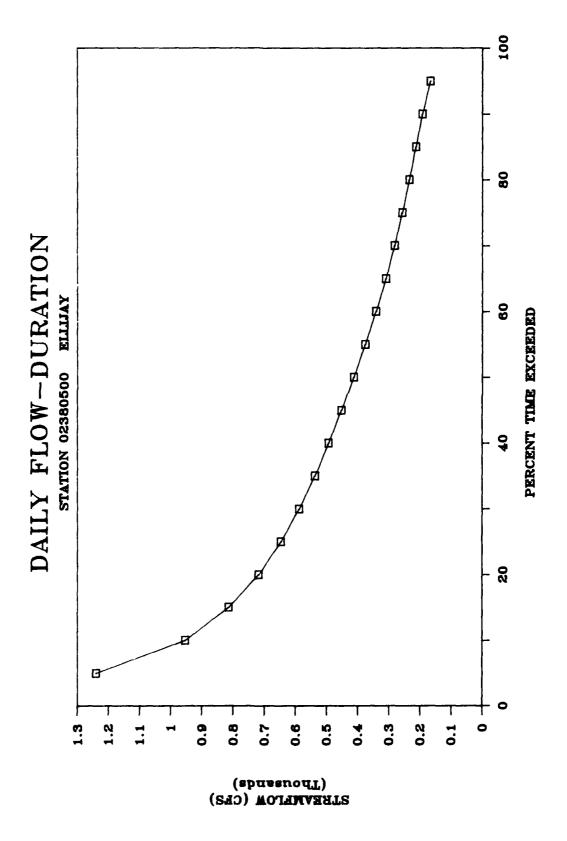
### FLOW-DURATION CURVES

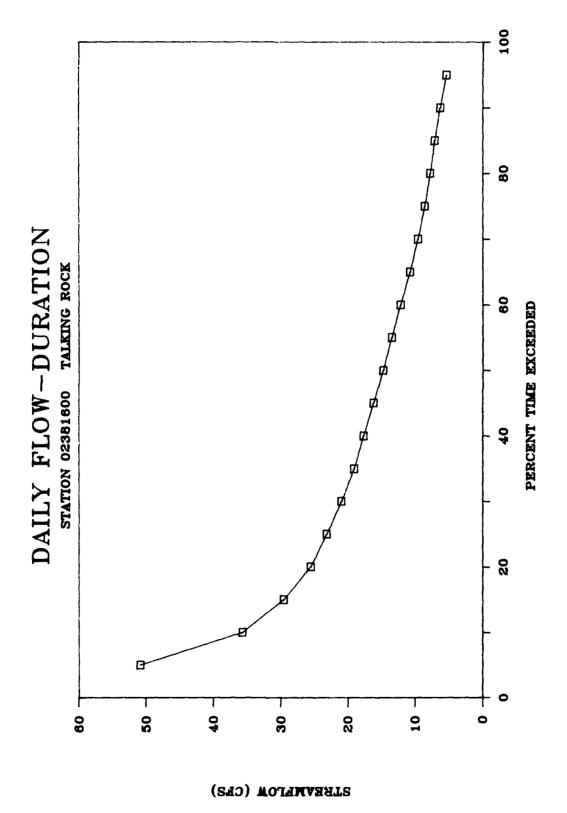
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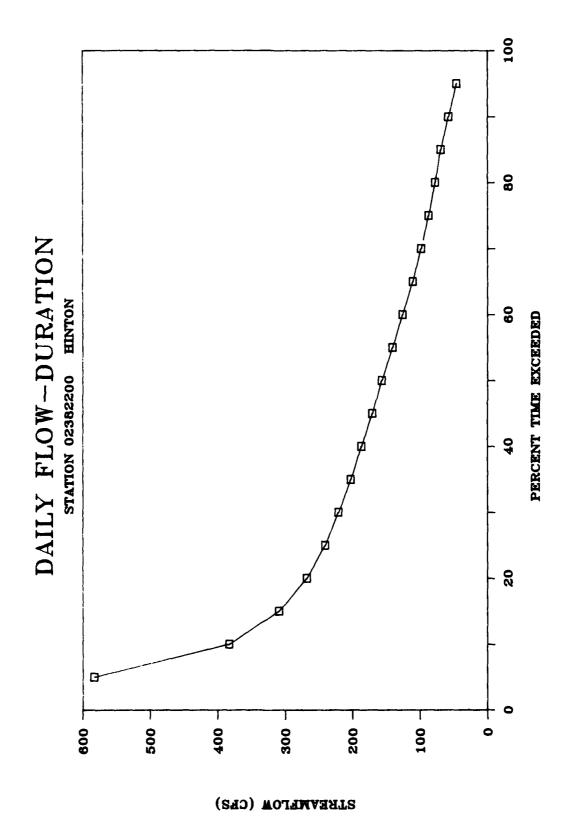
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E-2	02381600	Talking Rock	E-2
E-3	02382200	Hinton	E-3
E-4	02382500	Carters	E-4
E-5	02383500	Pine Chapel	E-5
E-6	02384500	Eton	E-6
E-7	02385800	Chatsworth	E-7
E-8	02387000	Tilton	E-8
E-9	02387500	Resaca	E-9
E-10	02388300	Rome	E-10
E-11	02388320	Armuchee	E-11
E-12	02388500	Rome	E-12
E-13	02389000	Dawsonville	E-13
E-14	02392000	Canton	E-14
E-15	02394000	Cartersville	E-15
E-16	02395000	Kingston	E-16
E-17	02395120	Kingston	E-17
E-18	02396000	Rome	E-18
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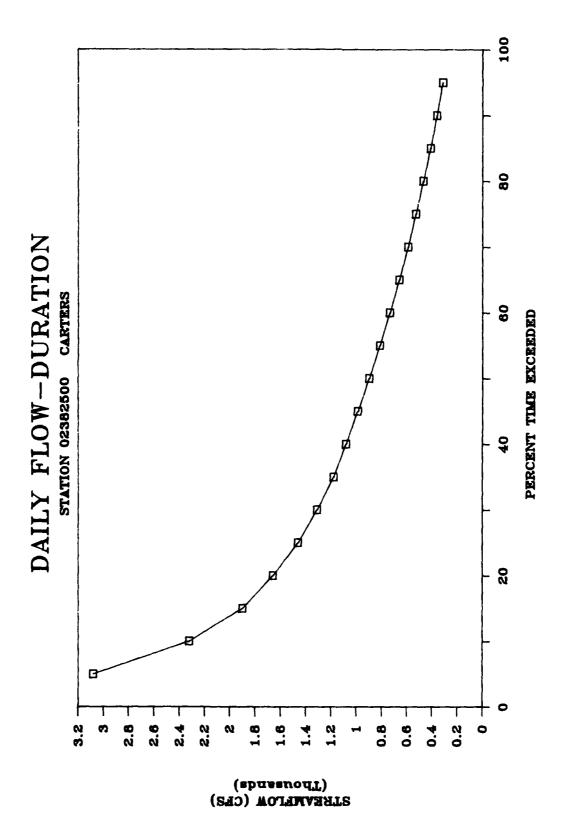
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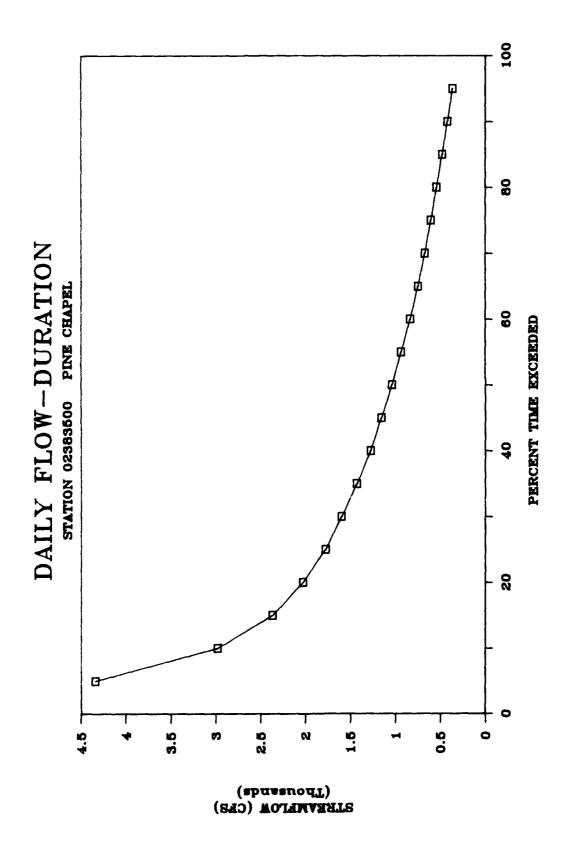
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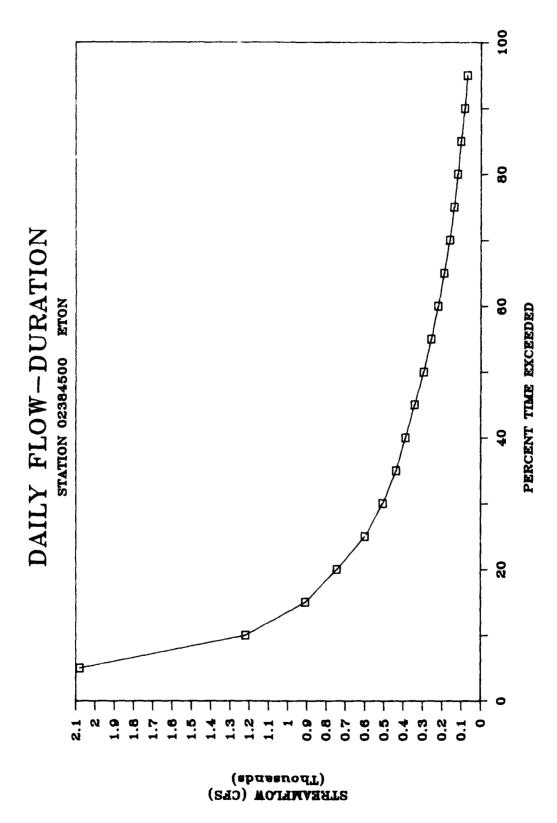


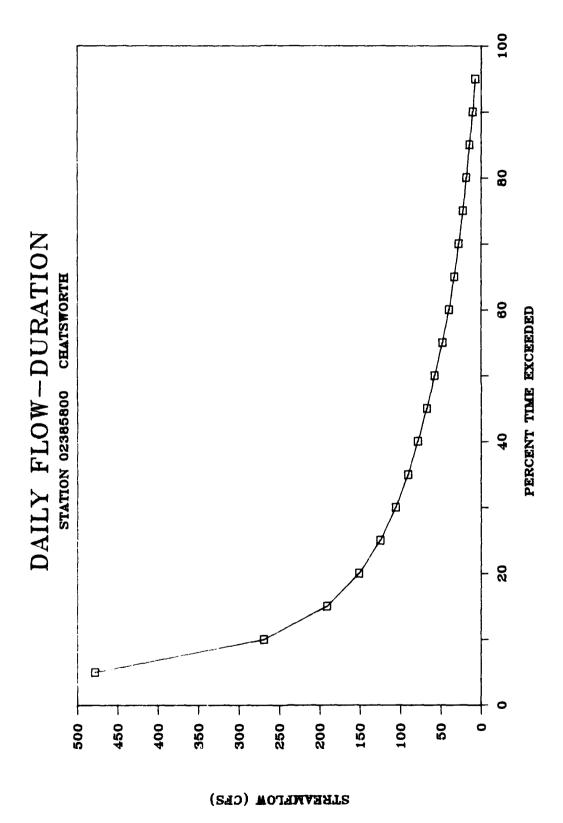


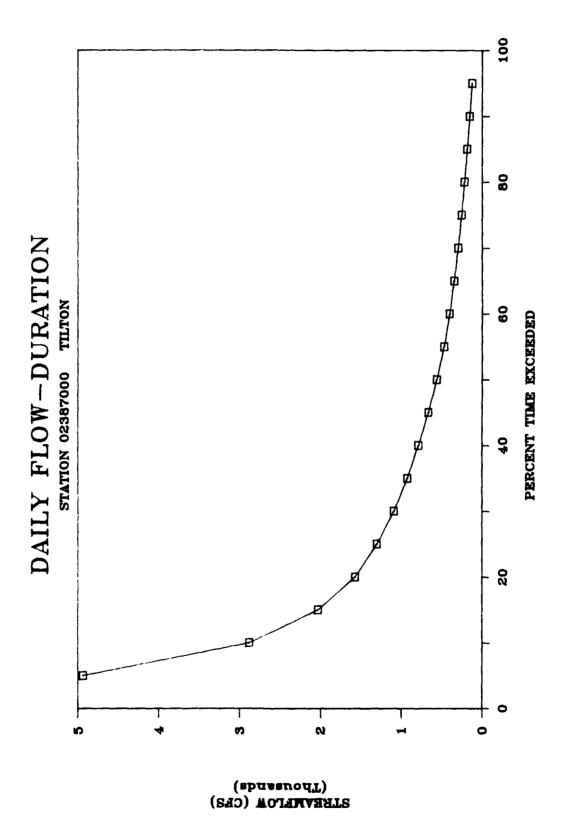


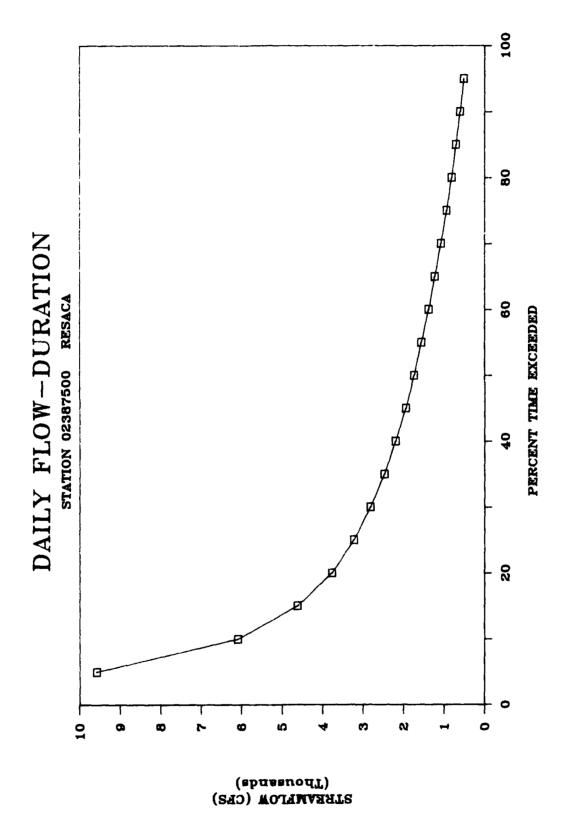


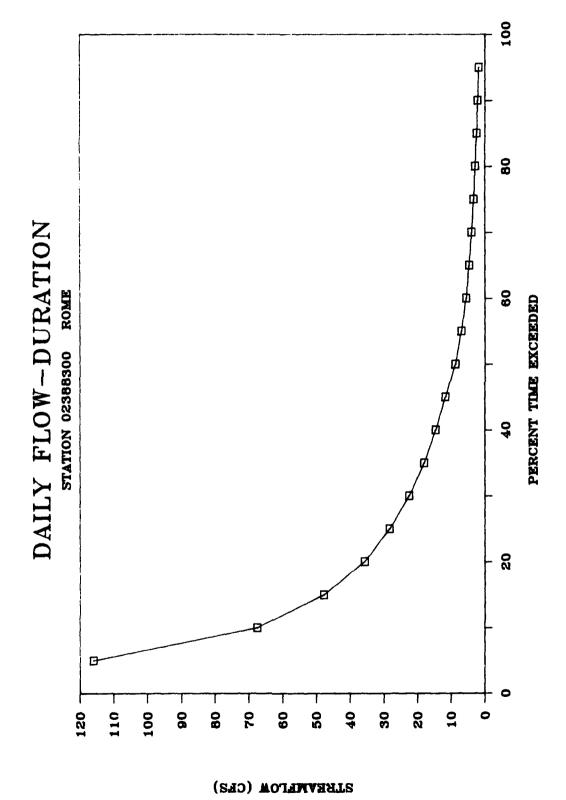


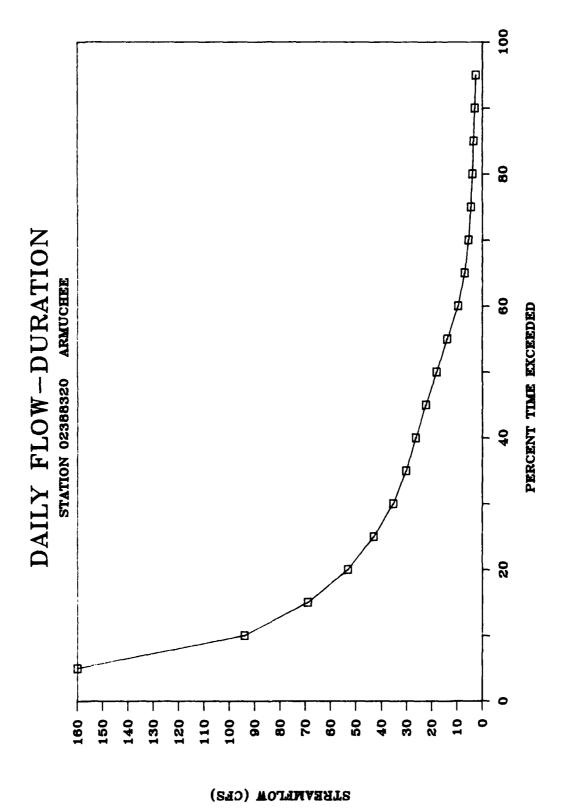




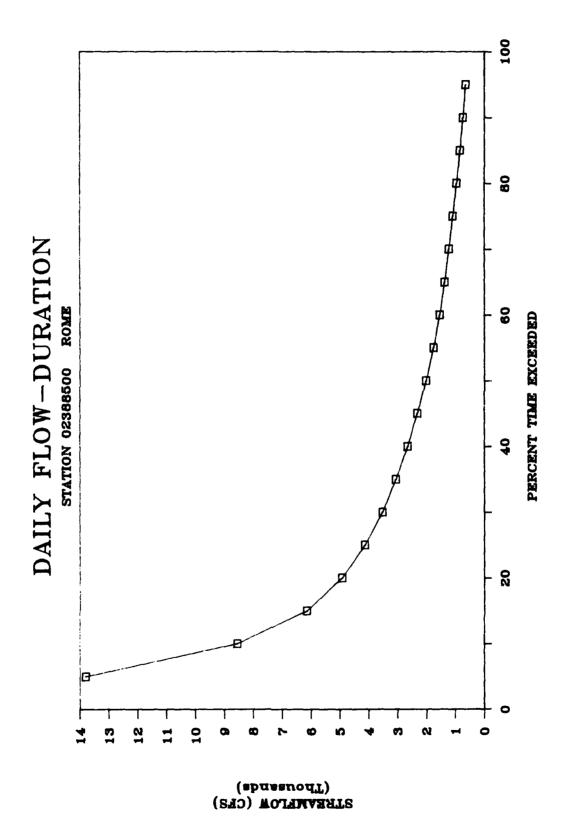


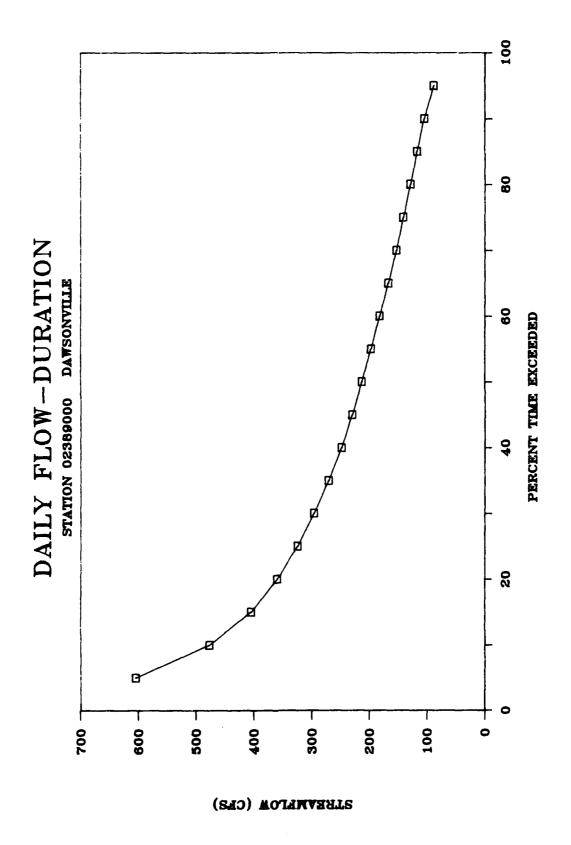


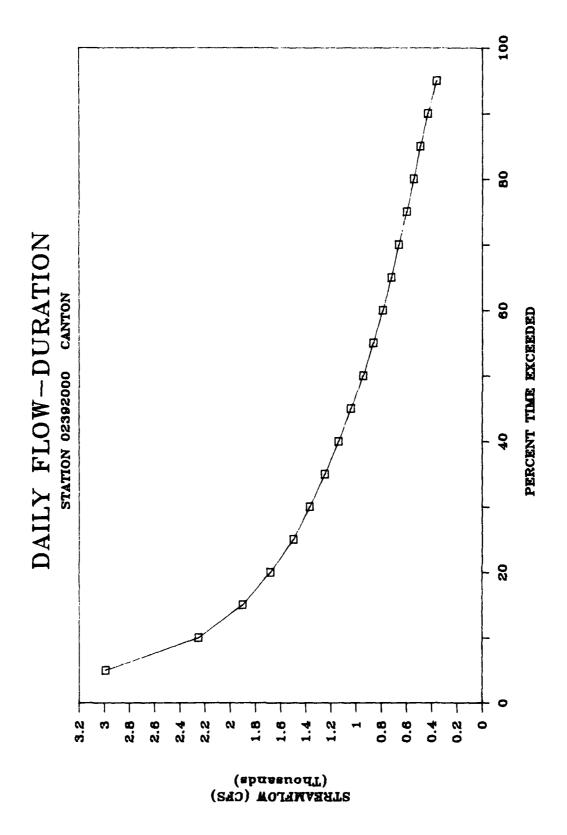


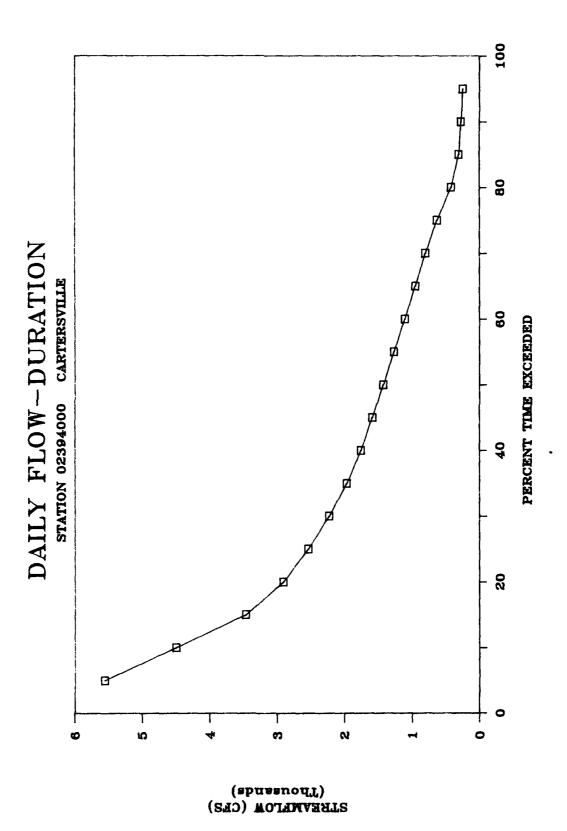


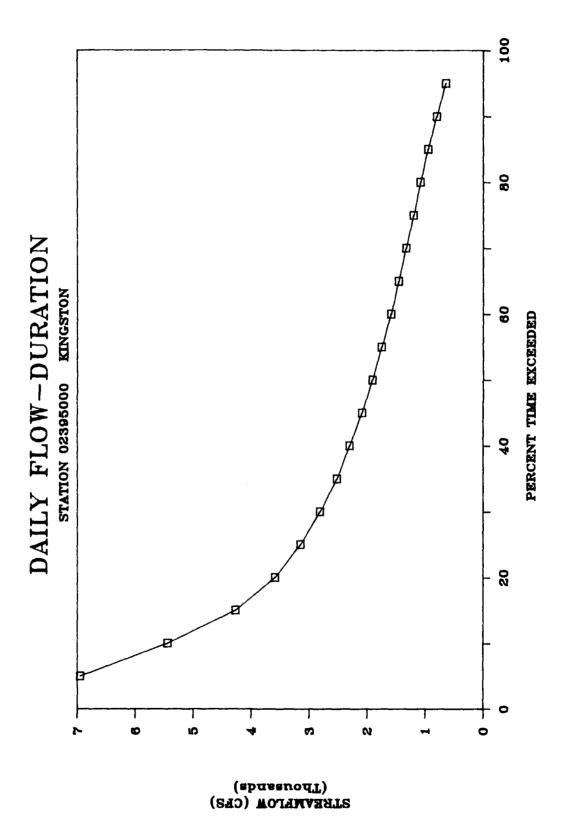
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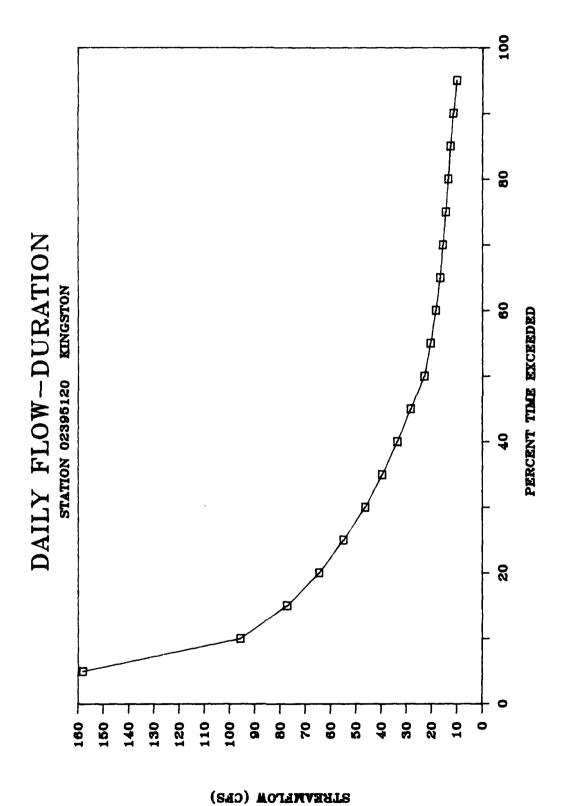




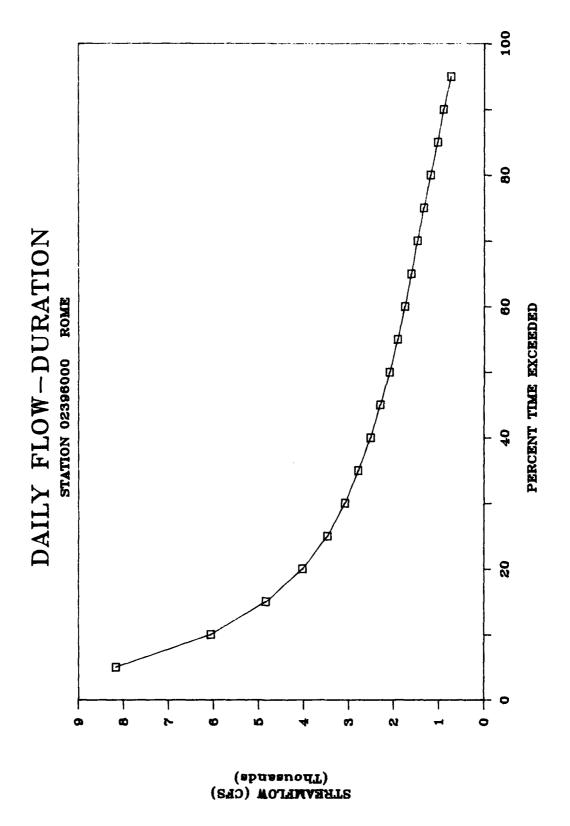


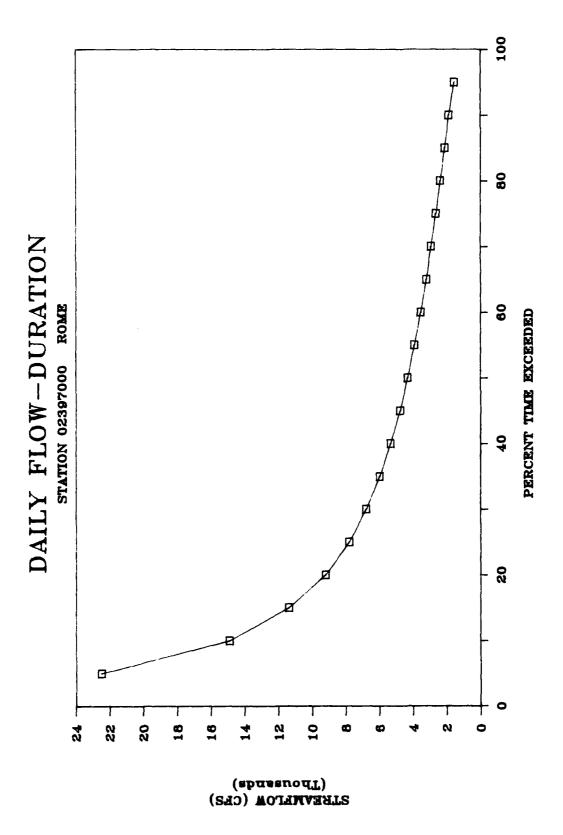


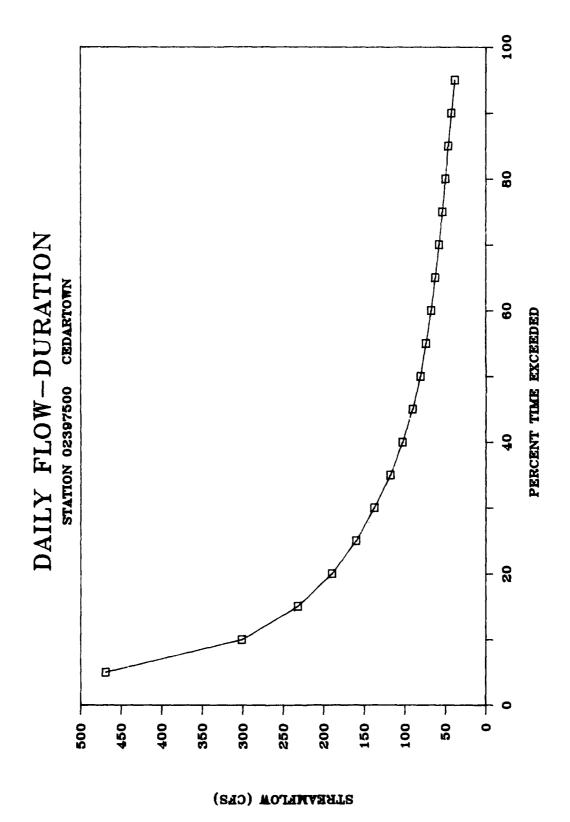


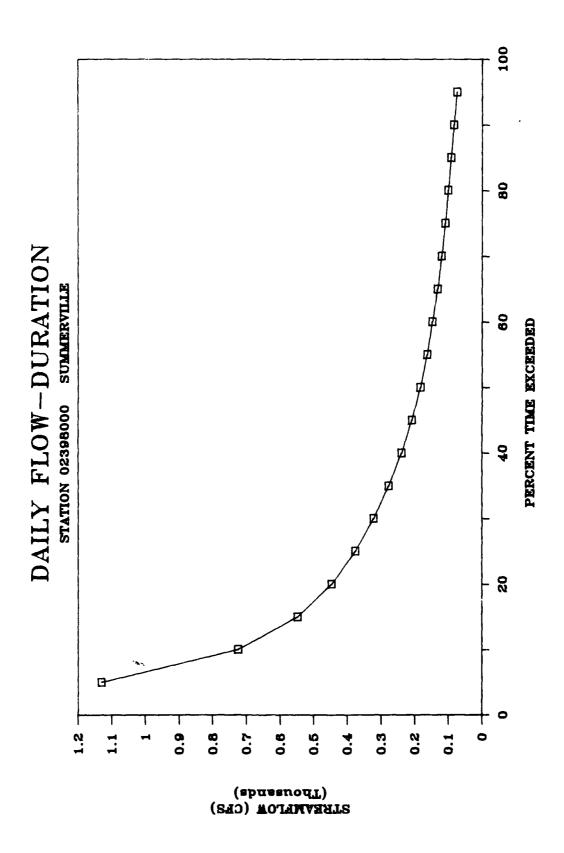


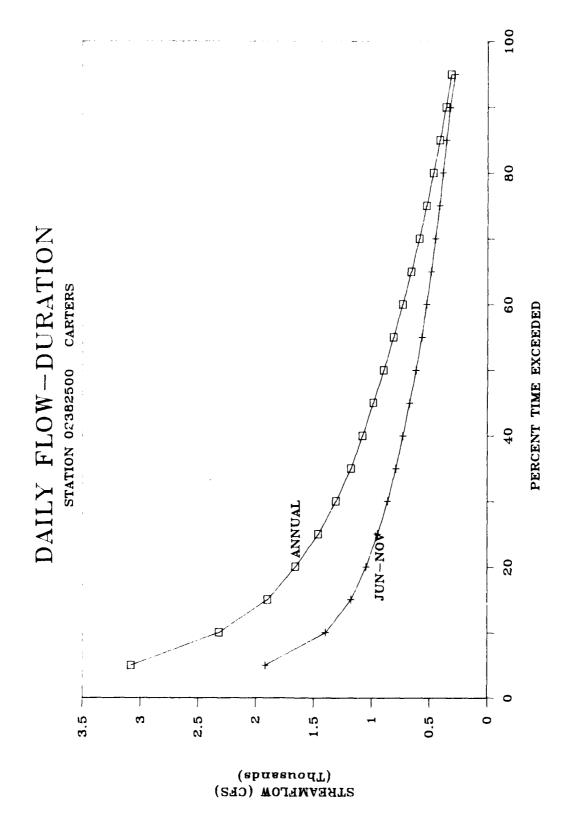
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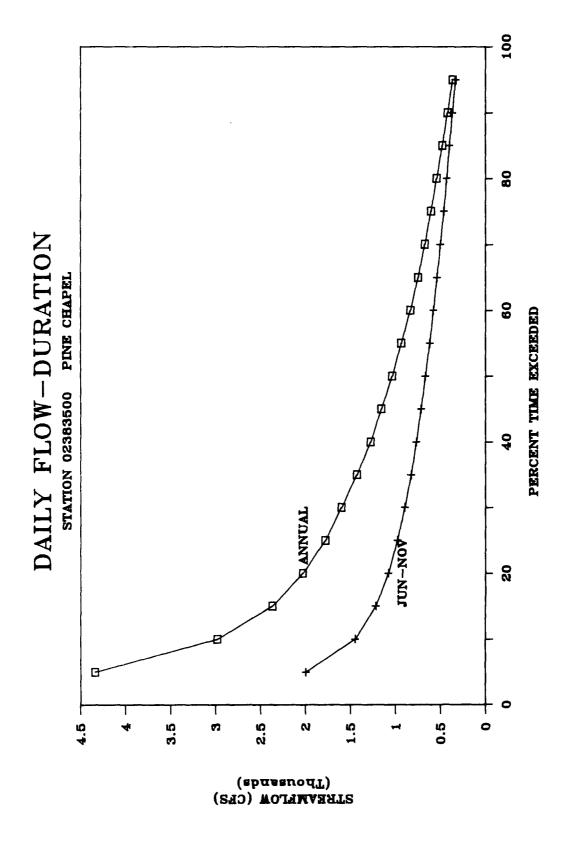


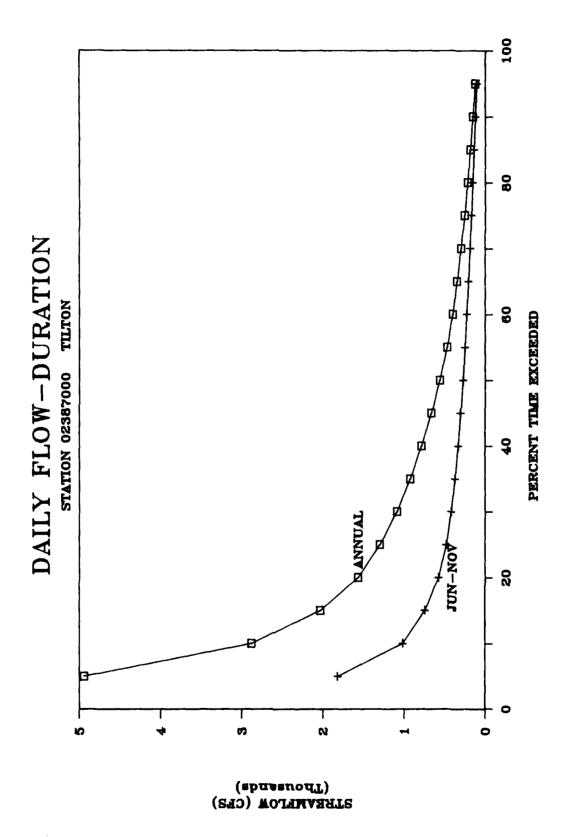


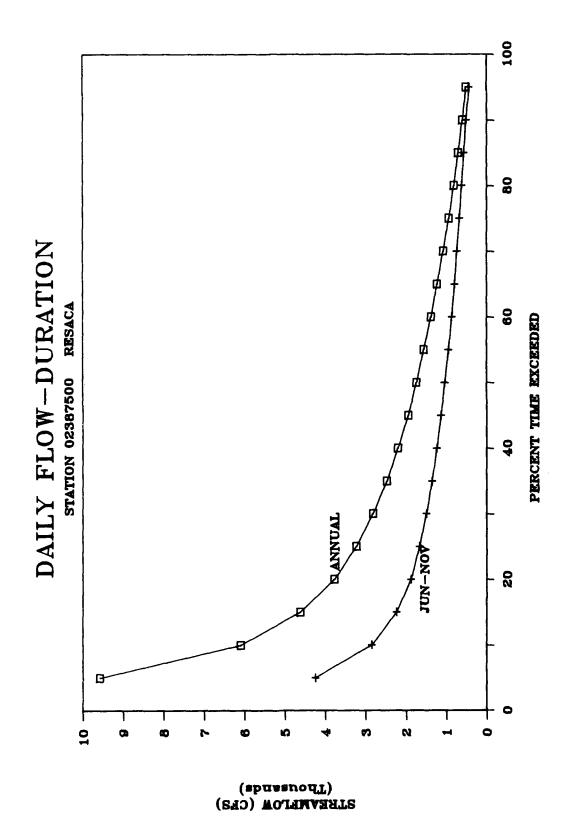


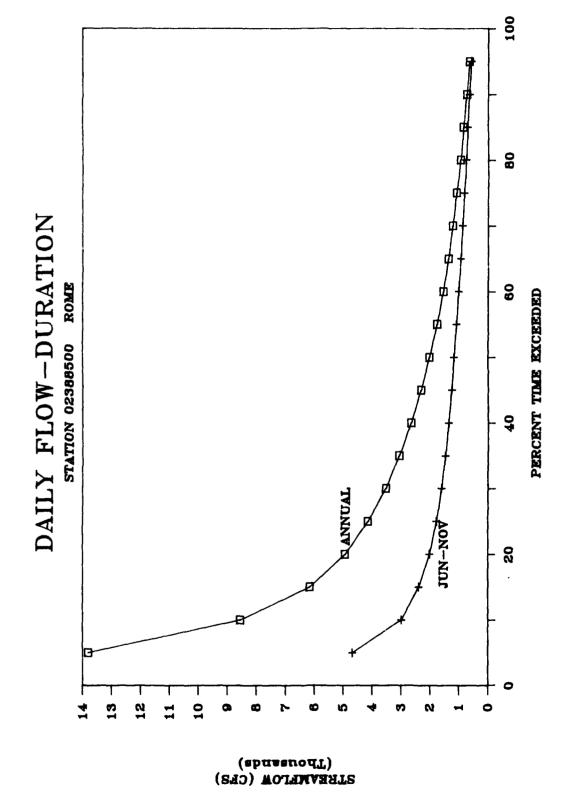


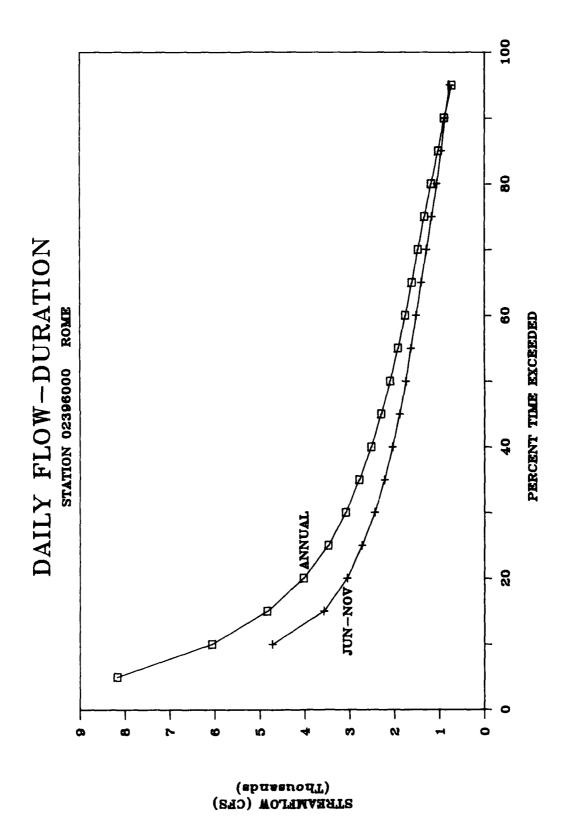


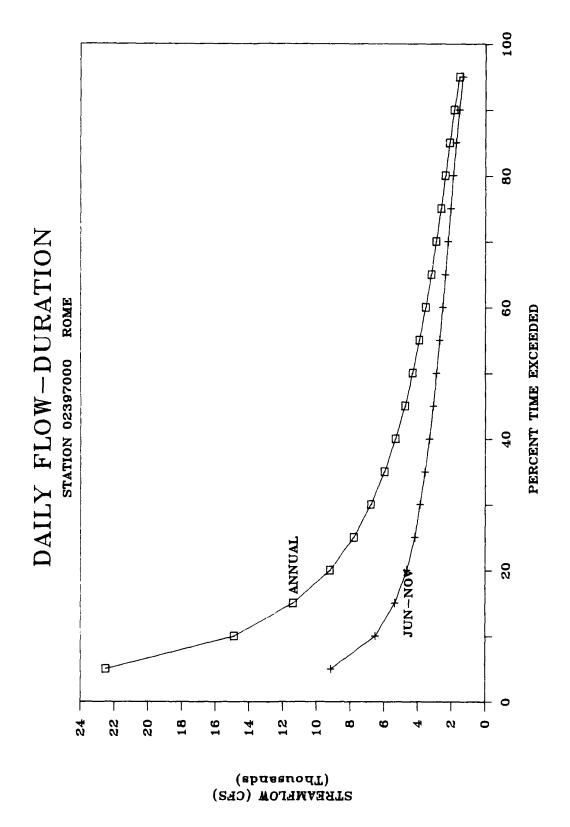












# APPENDIX F WET AND DRY YEAR GRAPHS

#### APPENDIX F

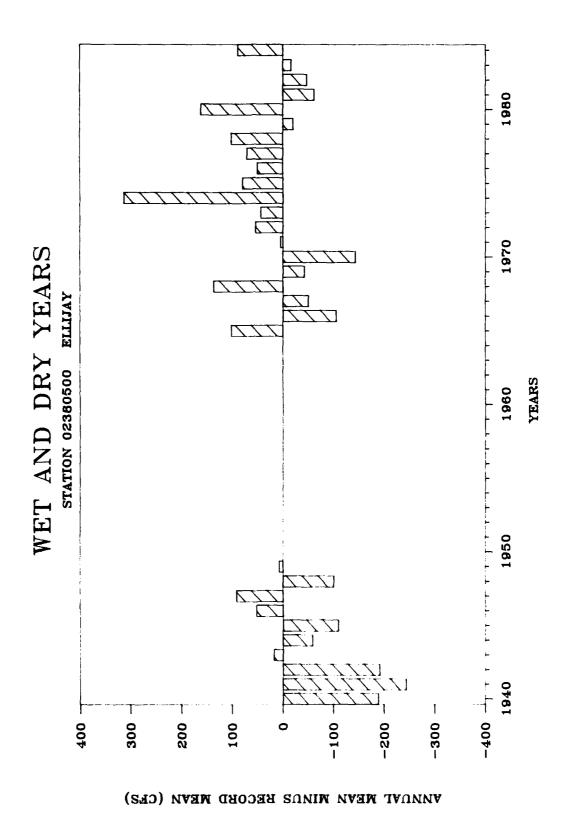
#### WET AND DRY YEAR GRAPHS

### Contents

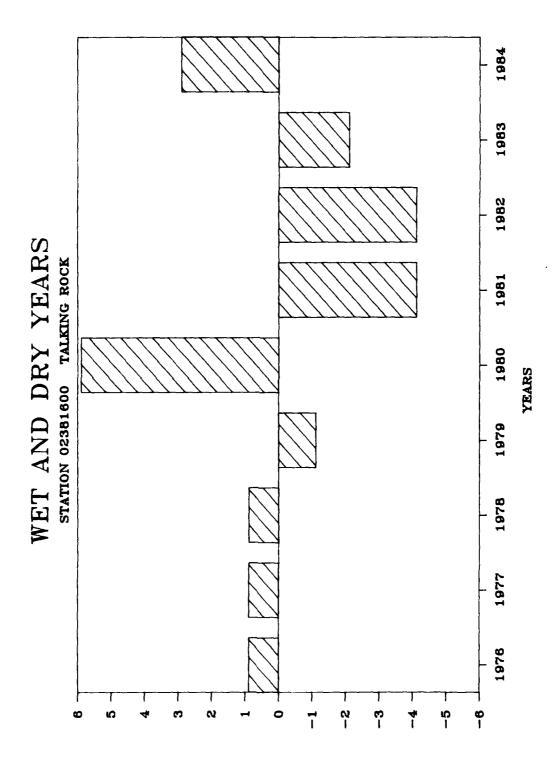
FIGURE	STATION		PAGE
	ANNUA		
F-1	02380500	Ellijay	F-1
F-2	02381600	Talking Rock	F-2
F-3	02382200	Hinton	F-3
F-4	02382500	Carters	F-4
F-5	02383500	Pine Chapel	F-5
F-6	02384500	Eton	F-6
F-7	02385800	Chatsworth	F-7
F-8	02387000	Tilton	F-8
F-9	02387500	Resaca	F-9
F-10	02388300	Rome	F-10
F-11	02388320	Armuchee	F-11
F-12	02388500	Rome	F-12
F-13	02389000	Dawsonville	F-13
F-14	02392000	Canton	F-14
F-15	02394000	Cartersville	F-15
F-16	02395000	Kingston	F-16
F-17	02395120	Kingston	F-17
F-18	02396000	Rome	F-18
F-19	02397000	Rome	F-19
F-20	02397500	Cedartown	F-20
F-21	02398000	Summerville	F-21

## LOW-FLOW MONTHS, JUNE - NOVEMBER

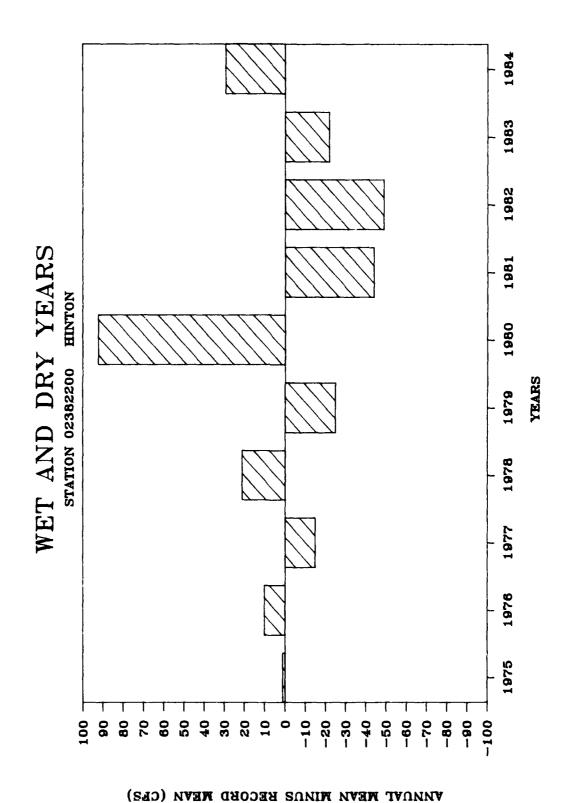
F-22	02382500	Carters	F-22
F-23	02383500	Pine Chapel	F-23
F-24	02387000	Tilton	F-24
F-25	02387500	Resaca	F-25
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F-27	02386000	Rome	F-27
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F-30	02383500	Pine Chapel	F-30
F-31	02387000	Tilton	F-31
F-32	02387500	Resaca	F-32
F-33	02388500	Rome	F-33
F-34	02396000	Rome	F-34



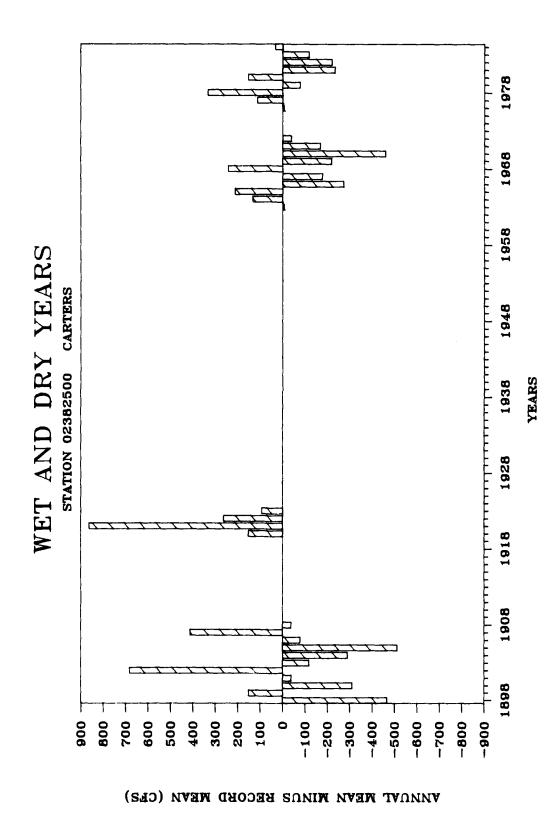
F-1



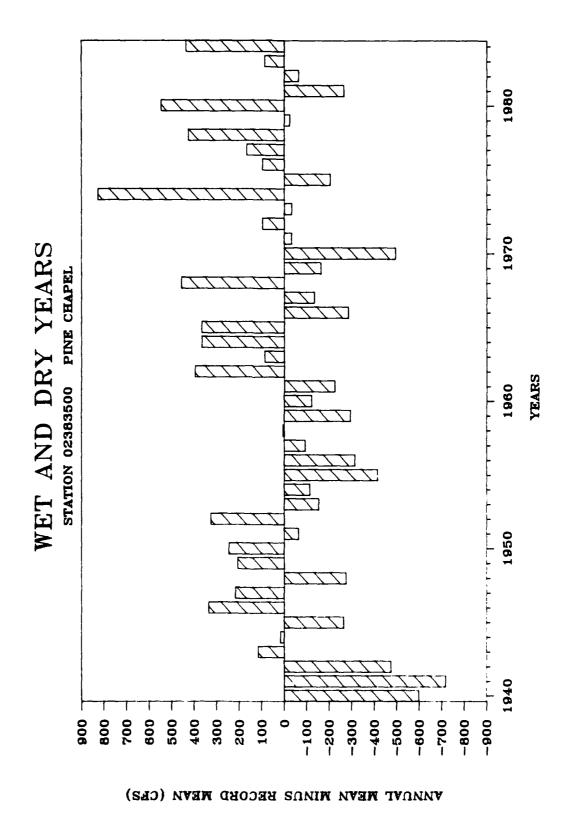
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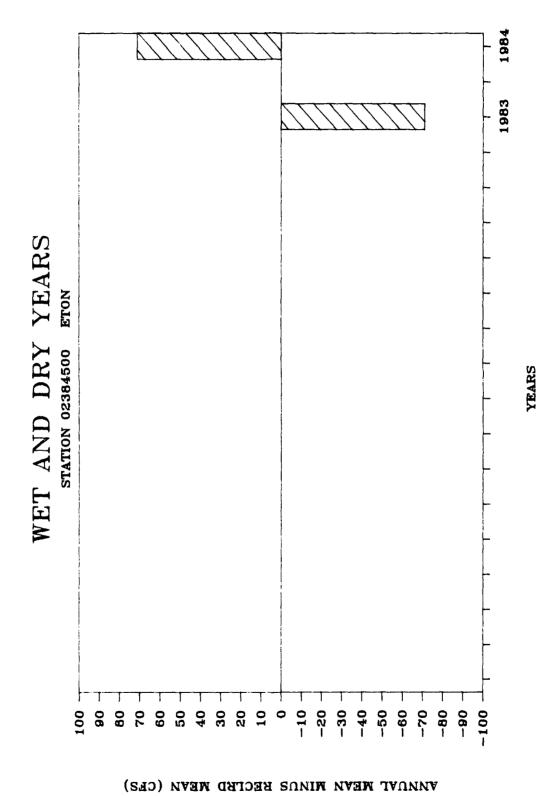
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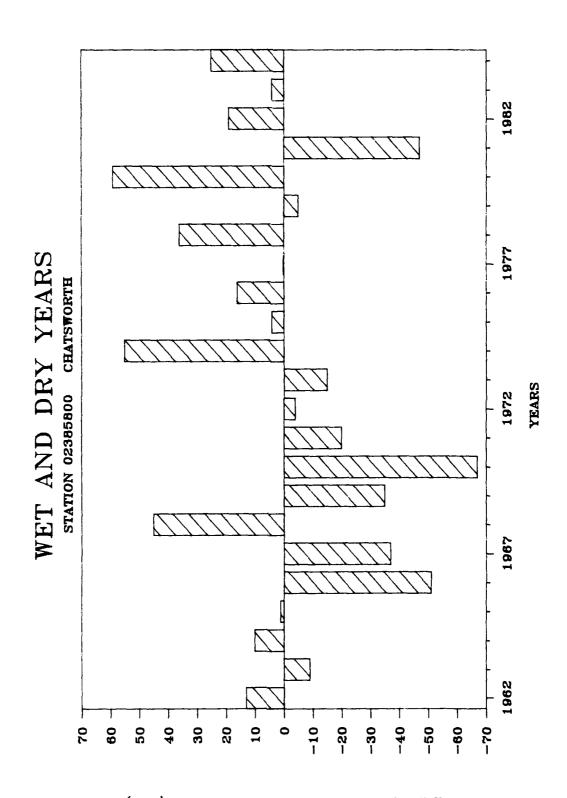


F-4

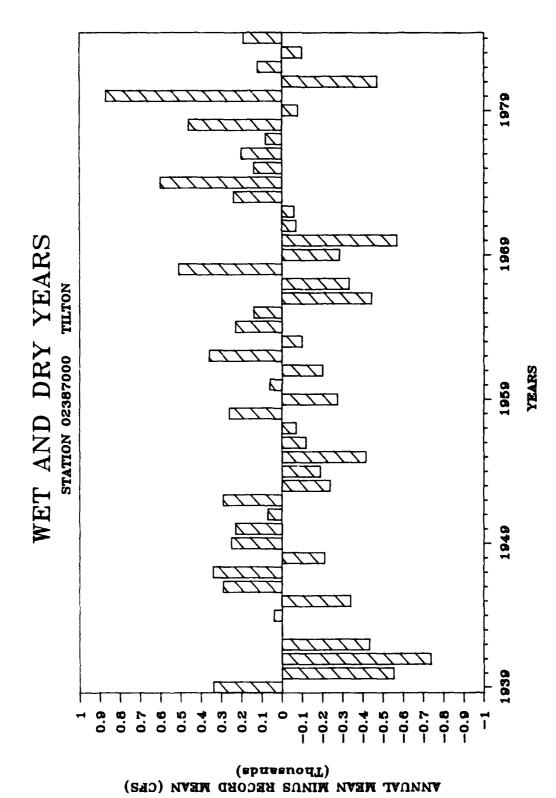


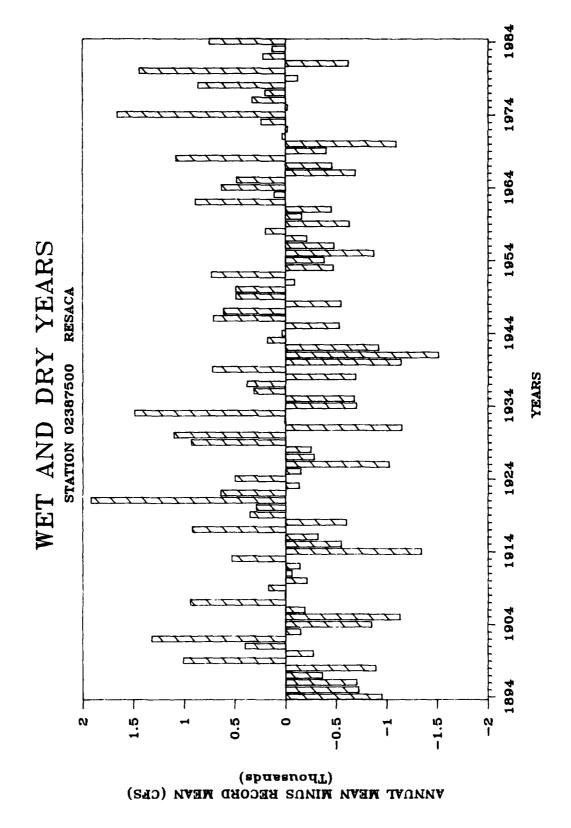


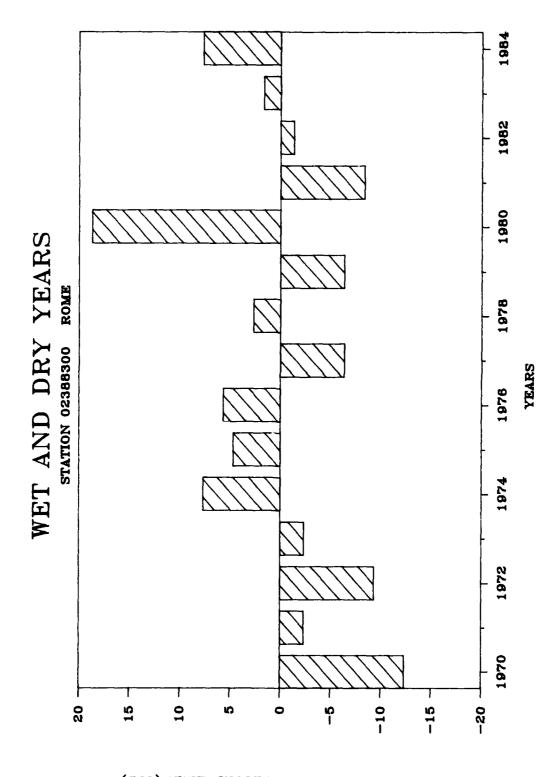




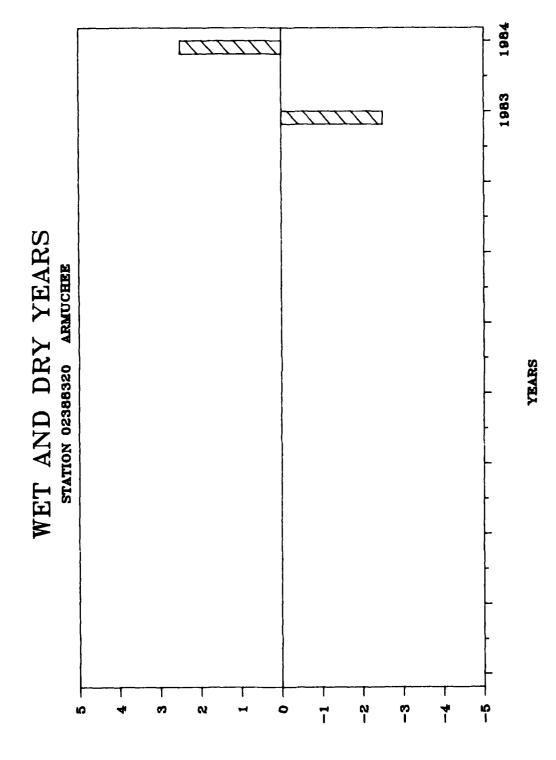
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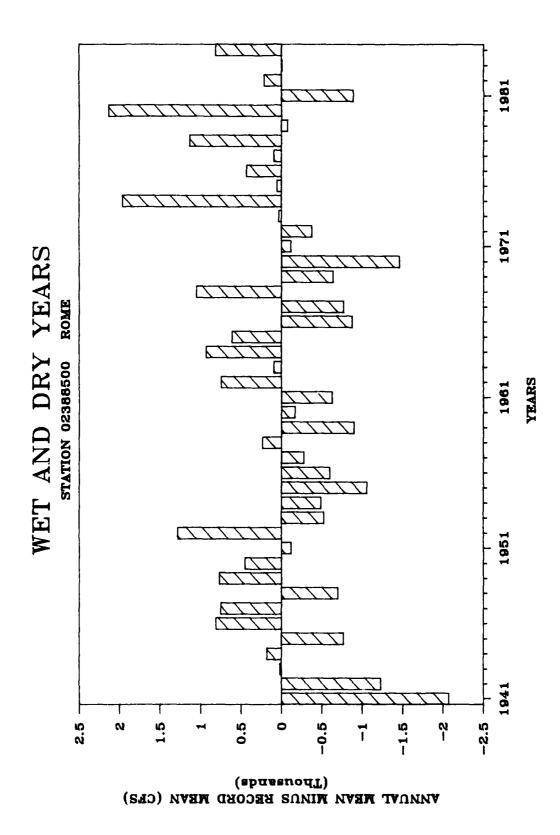


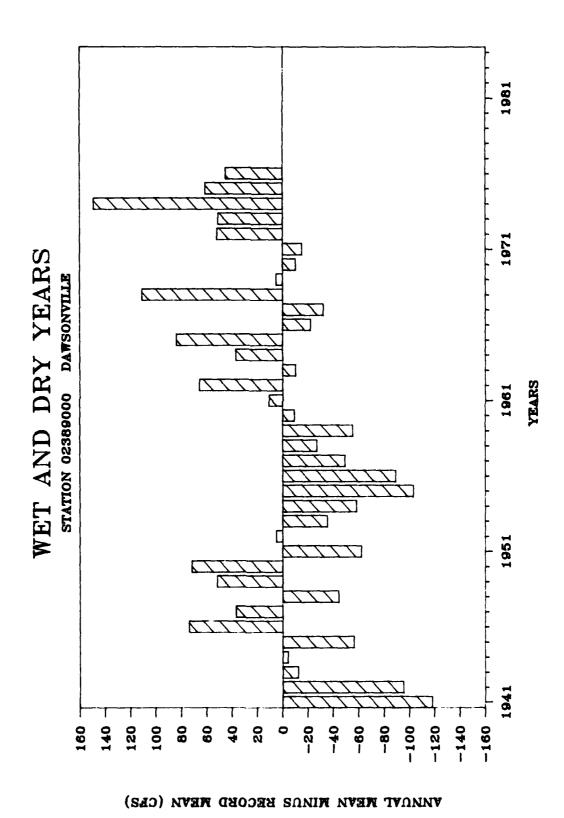


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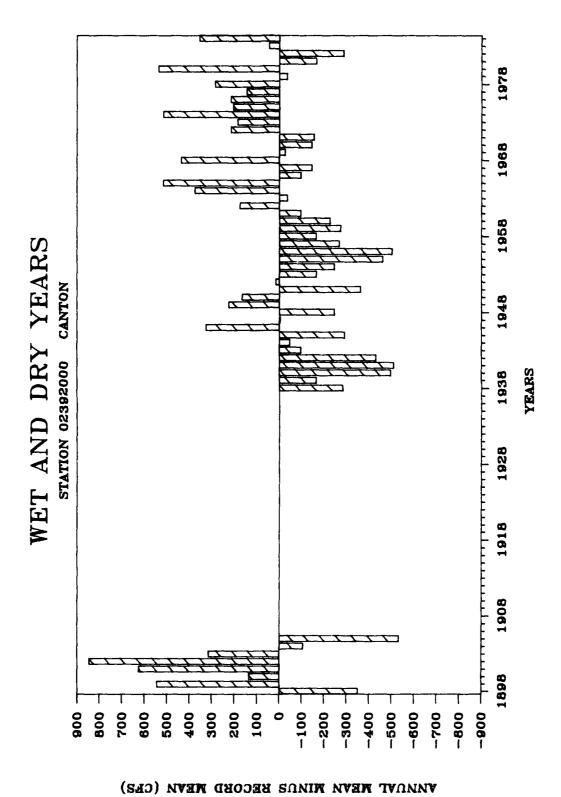


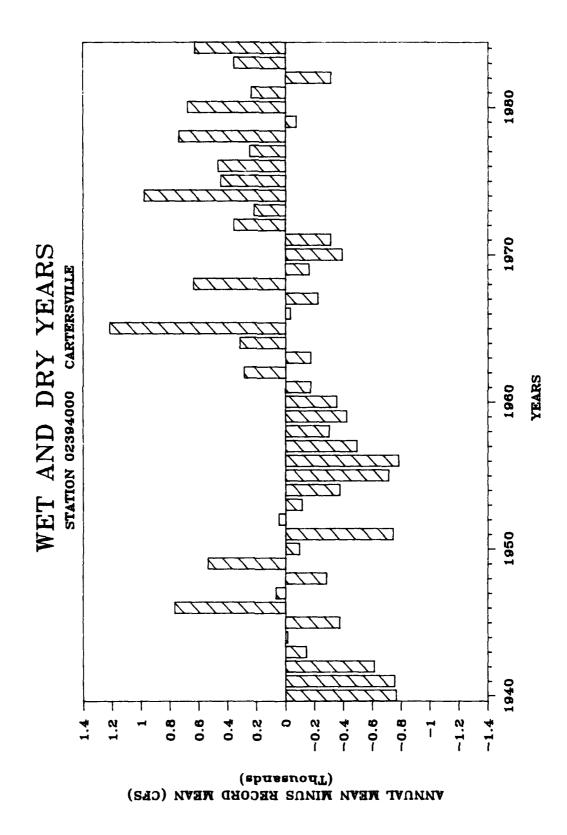
VANARY MEVA MINAS ERCOED MEVA (CLS)

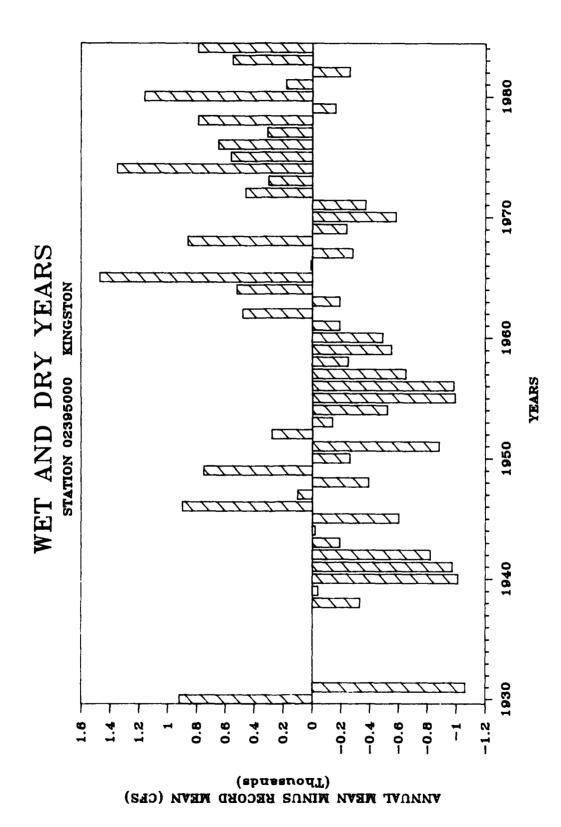




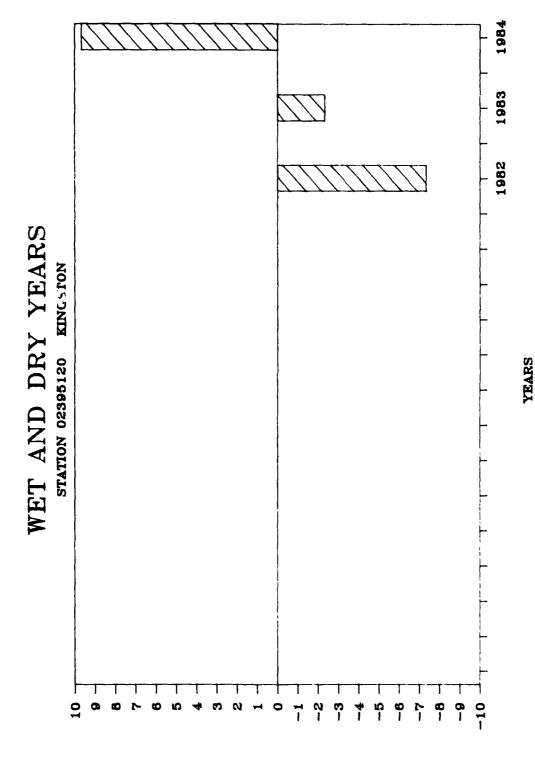
F-13



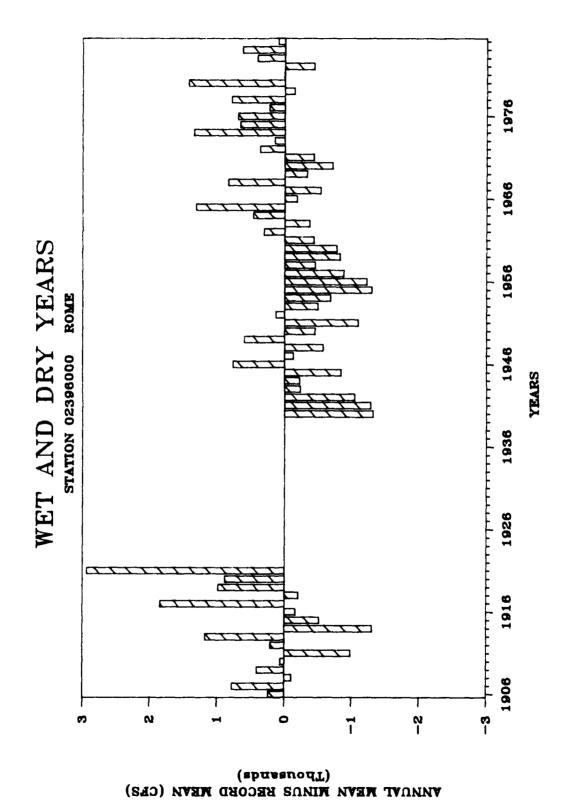




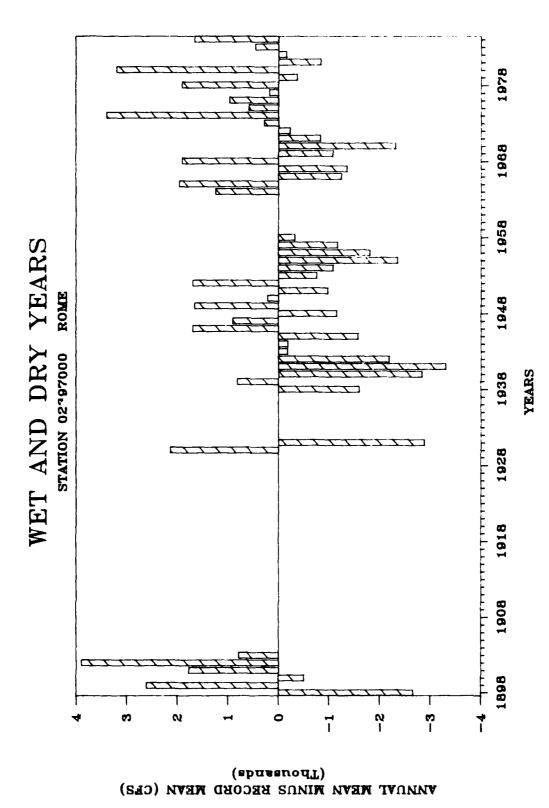
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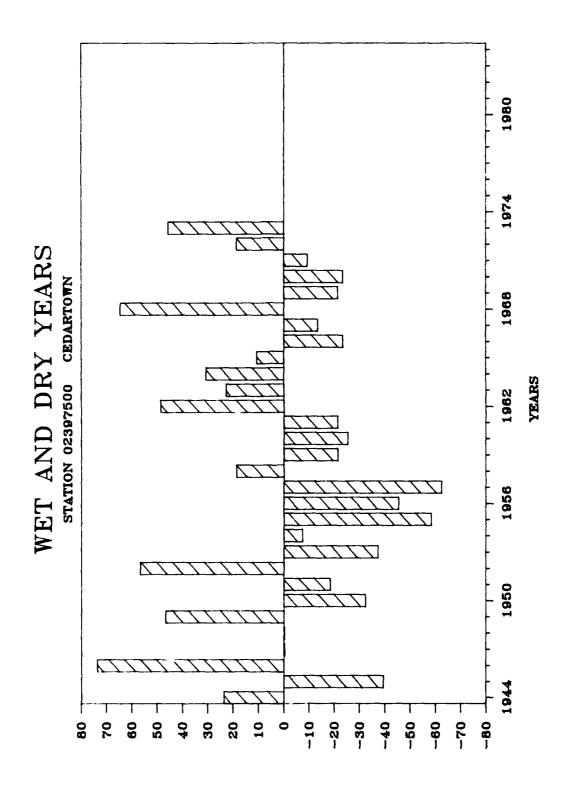


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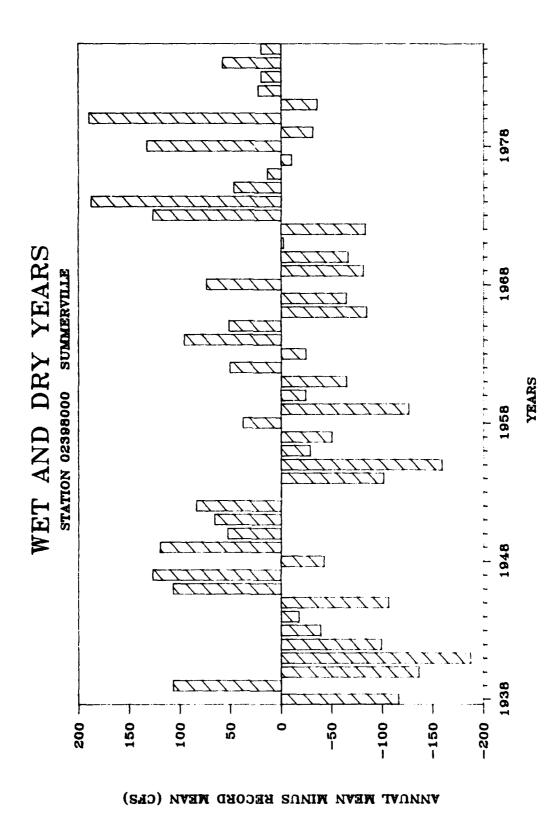


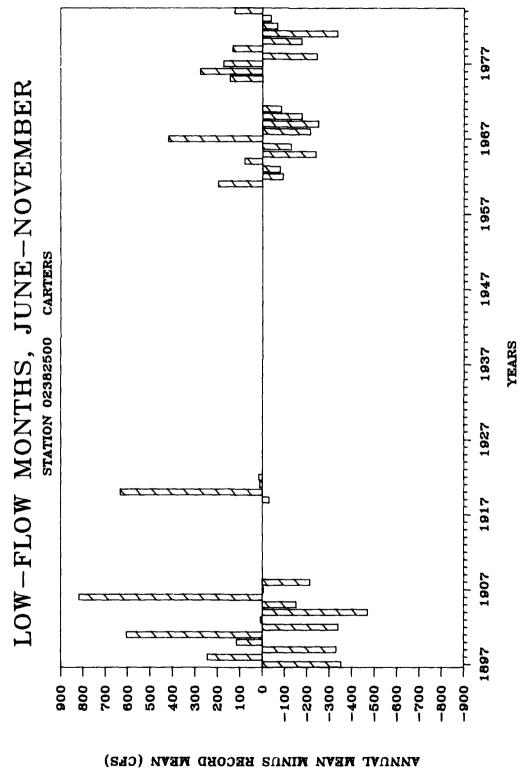
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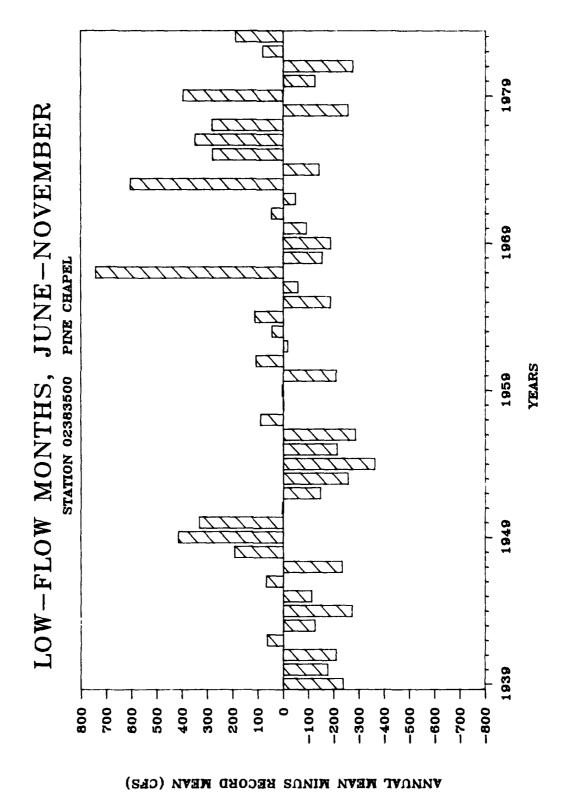




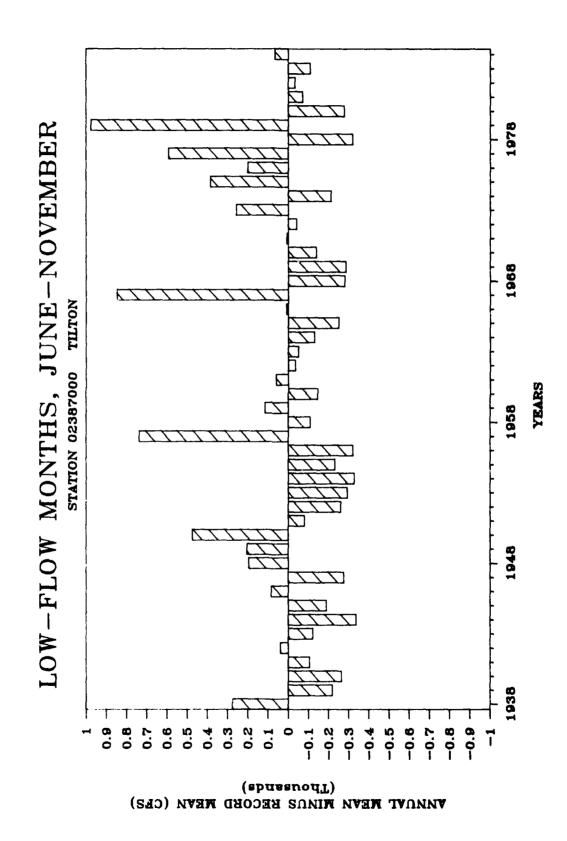
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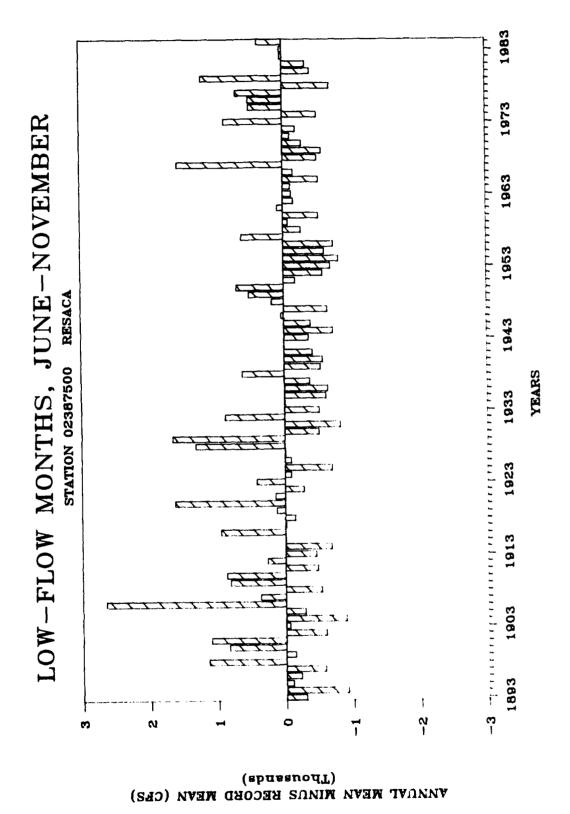


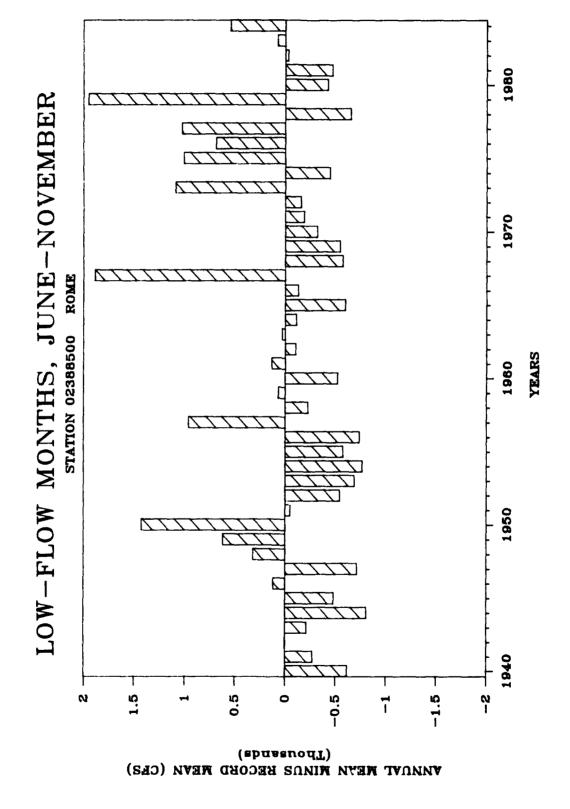


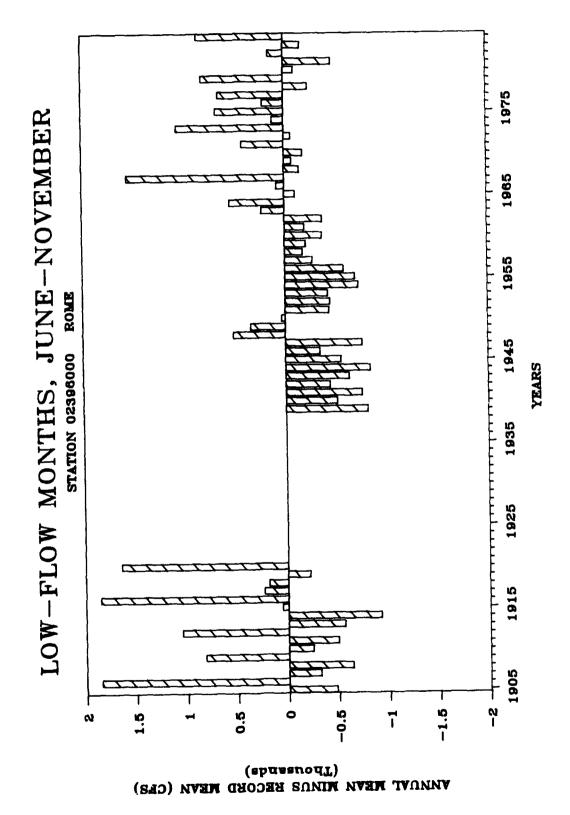


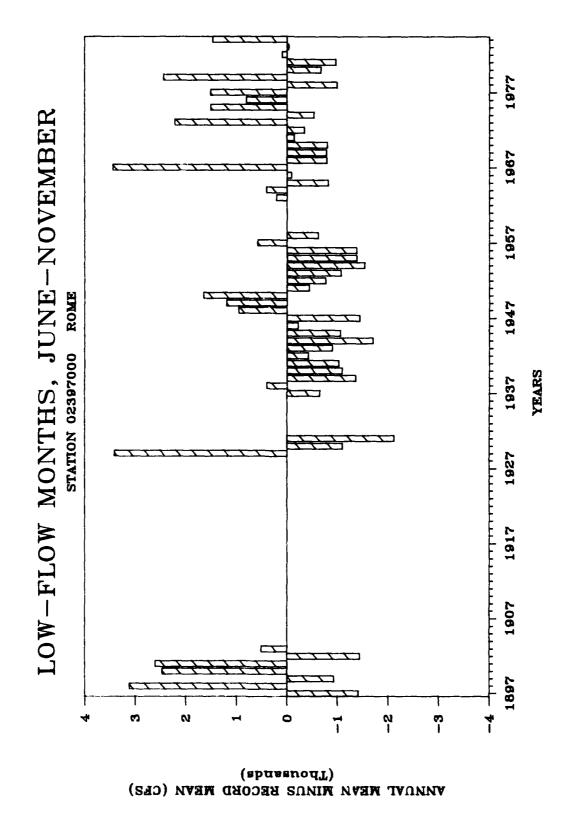
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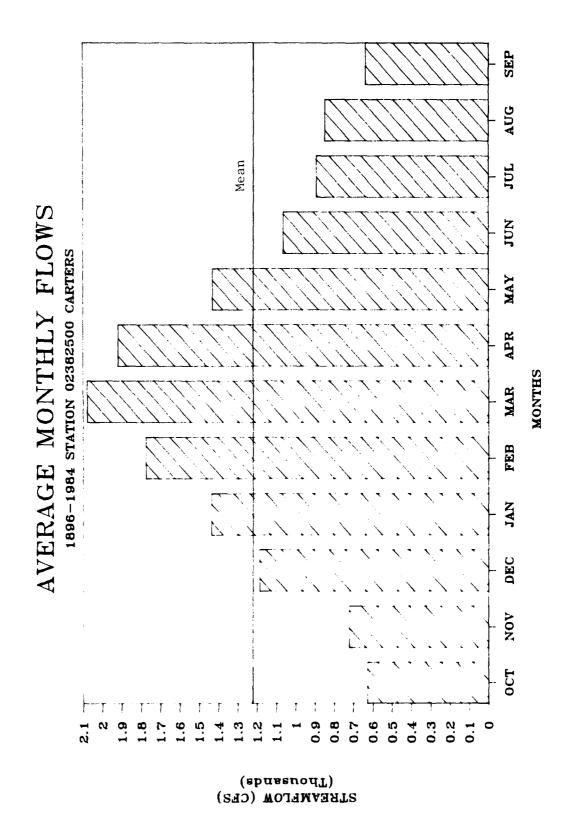


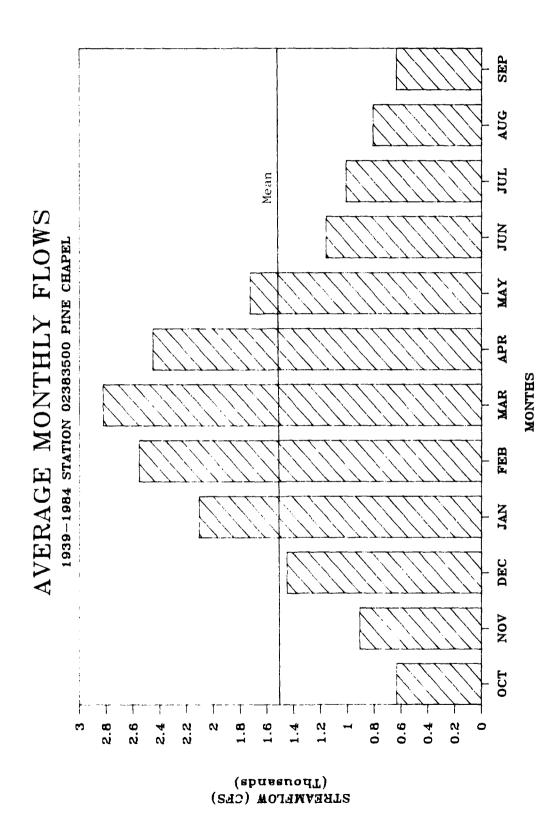


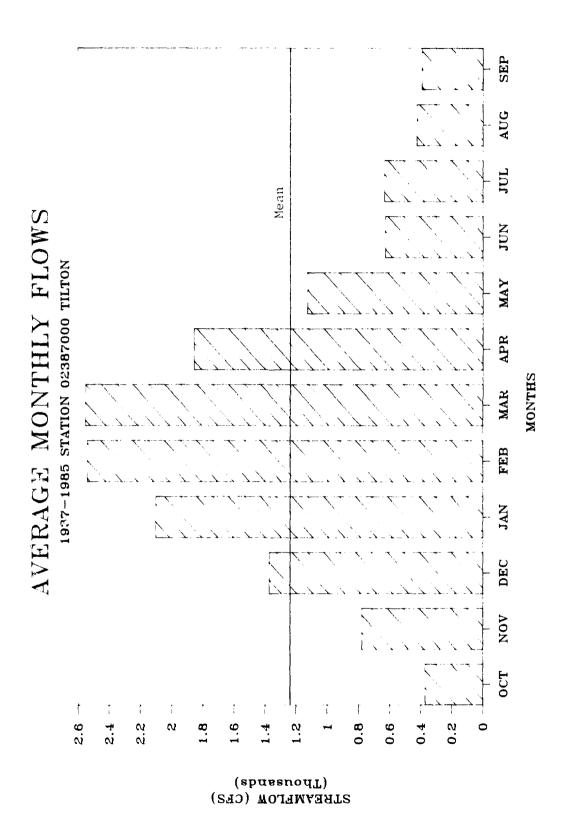


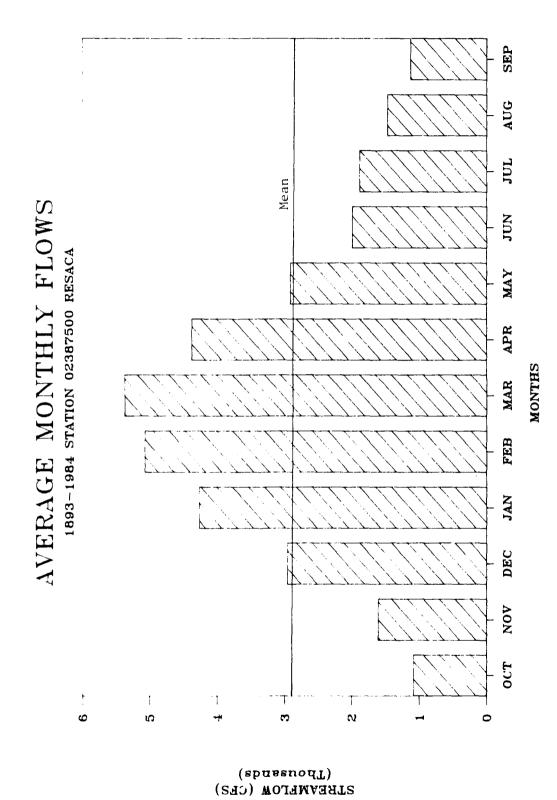


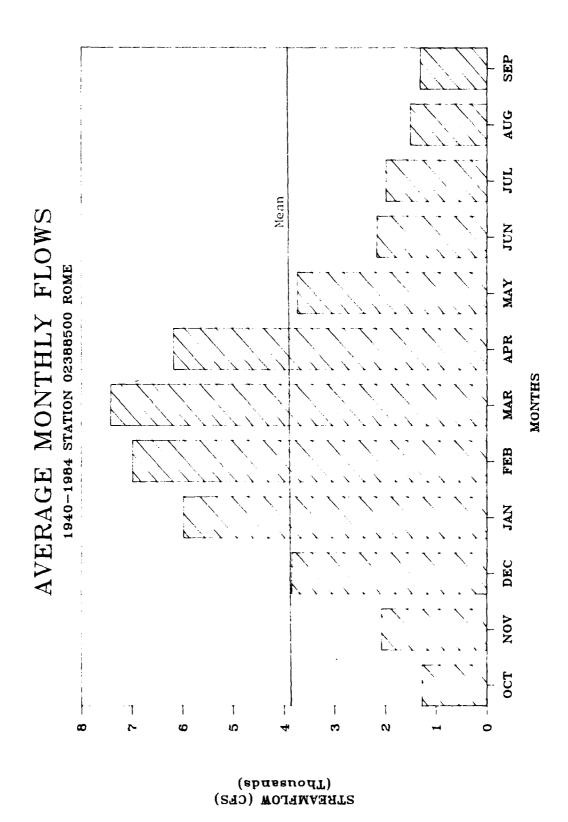


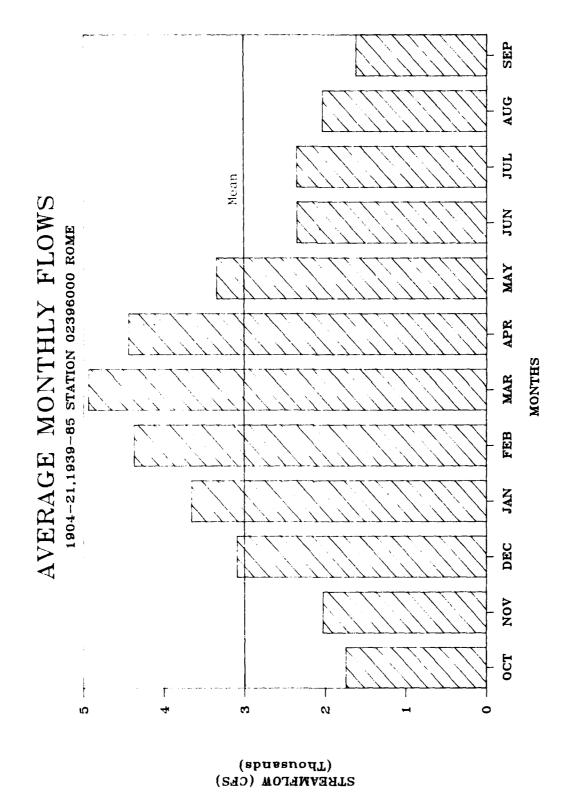












## APPENDIX G WATER USE DATA

APPENDIX 6 USGS WATER USE DATA (MGD)

E1 E2 E3	E3 YEAR HYSU	SJ. USER	STREAM NAME	LATITUDE LONGITUDE	ONGITUDE	JAN TEB M	MAR APR	γHA	S	펄	P.G.	Ċ,	F	20.	9 2 2 3	ANNUAL AVG
061 M01 01	88	1 CITY OF ELLIJAY	ELLIJAY RIVER	344122	842832	0.46 6.39 6	0.42 0.6	63 0.57	0.44	6.44	6.45	6.42	6.46	6.46	6.41	8.443
361 MB1 B1	81	1 CITY OF ELLIJAY	ELLIJAY RIVER	344122	842832	6.51 0.48 0	0.47 0.5	1 0.48	9.53	0.50	8.52	6,49	0.42	<b>8.</b> 38	6.44	0.476
_	8	뇽		344122	842832		ė						6.34	<b>6.</b> 38	0.34	6.459
	<b>3</b>	R	ELLIJAY RIVER	344122	842832	0.35 0.35 0	0.45 0.4	47 8.45	0.44	<b>8</b> .36	6.51	8.44	9.44	8.46	9.46	6.438
961 M81 81	84	1 CITY OF ELLIJAY	ELLIJAY RIVER	344122	842832	0.48	ø,	50 0.51	9					6.35	6,35	6.449
_	33	占	CARTECAY RIVER	344122	842832	0.54	œ		6.54		જું			8.47		0.511
061 M01 02	81	1 CITY OF ELLIJAY	CARTECAY RIVER	344122	842832	0.45 0.42 0	8.43 8.4	44 6.45	9.47	0.43	6.43	8.43	9, 52	9.48	8,52	8.452
861 M81 82	ଌ	1 CITY OF ELLIJAY	CARTECAY RIVER	344122	842832	<b>9.5</b> 4	Ö		9.58					0.47		8, 523
_	83		CARTECAY RIVER	344122	842832	0.52	ဇာ်		6.45		6.57		<b>6</b> , 39	<b>6</b> .33		8.446
961 M81 82	<b>9</b> 4	1 CITY OF ELLIJAY	CARTECAY RIVER	344122	842832	<b>6</b> .38	Ġ		<b>8.</b> 35 <b>8.</b> 38	6.35	9.43		9.37			9.366
961 M91 D1	88	Ь	COOSAMATTEE RIVER	344122	842832	8.70	0.64 6.7	73 8.68-8-	6	4	6.51	8.48-8-	4	<b>9.</b> 78	<b>8.</b> 73	9.659
061 M01 D1	81	2 CITY OF ELLIJAY	COOSAMATTEE RIVER	344122	842832	ĕ			0.93	Ø.84	<b>6.</b> 79		0.89 0.84	8.82		<b>8.</b> 879
061 M01 D1	ଌ	2 CITY OF ELLIJAY	COOSAWATTEE RIVER	344122	842832	0.33-0- 0	6.88 9.79		0.70 0.62	0.57	0.57 0.62		0.75 1.11	 88	1.30	9.969
961 M91 D1	ಜ	2 CITY OF ELLIJAY	COOSAMATTEE RIVER	344122	842832	1.30 1.02 1	1.13 1.08	8 8.79	0.93	0.95	0.95 1.18		1.19 8.98	1.04 1.24		1.074
	<b>8</b>	CI	COOSAWATTEE RIVER	344122		3 1.06	1.16 1.17	7 1.26	1.13	1.12	1. %		1.03 1.04	<b>9.</b> 88	<b>9.</b> 32	1.182
961 N97 91	\$	2 USCE CARTERS LAKE-DOLL MT	CARTERS LAKE	343643	843786	-000-	9.09	6 6.00	9.09		0.00 6.09	-0-00-0		4	4	<b>8. 8</b> 81
	88	2 ED LACY MILLS	SALACOA CREEK	342609	844212	8.84 8.84 8	0.04 0.03	3 6.63	0.03	8.05	0.83		6.63 6.62 6.62		8.01	8.858
163	<b></b>	2 ED LACY MILLS	SALACOA CREEK	342609	844212	ଜ. ୫୧ ଜ. ଜ୧ ଜ	0.01 8.01	1 0.01	8.0		6.61 6.61		0.04-0-			9.016
064 103 DI	28	2 ED LACY MILLS	SALACOA CREEK	342609	844212	0.02 6.04 6	0.06 0.06	6 0.05	0.63	0.03	0.83	0.63	0.03	0.03 0.03 0.03		<b>8. 8</b> 33
964 I 83 D1	83	2 ED LACY MILLS	SALACOA CREEK	342609	844212	0.03		3 8.03	8.93		0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03 0.03	83	0.031
864 183 D1	84	S ED LACY MILLS	SALACDA CREEK	342609	844212	0.03	0.03 0.03		0.03	8.63	<b>9.</b> 83	<b>9.</b> 83	9.93	0.03 6.03-6-		<b>9. 0</b> 58
364 185 Di	81	2 DALTON ROCK PRODUCTS CO.	LENIS BY-SALACOA CR	343200	844890	8.29 U.29 W	8.29 8.29	9 0.29	0.53	0.23	0.29 0.29	<b>6</b> .23	<b>9</b> .23	0.29 0.29 0.58		0.312
964 185 01	84	2 DALTON ROCK PRODUCTS CO.	LEWIS BR-SALACOA CR	343200	844800	<b>8</b> . <b>6</b> 2	8.82 8.82	20.02	8.85	8.05	0.05	<b>6</b> .02	0.05-0-	4		0.016
364 MB2 81	ଫ୍ଷ	2 CITY OF FAIRMONT	SALACOA CREEK	342609	844212	9.14	0.14 0.14		0.13		0.14 0.16	<b>9.</b> 16	0.17			<b>9.</b> 153
864 MB2 81	ಇ	2 CITY OF FAIRMONT	SALACOA CREEK	342609	844212	0.16 0.19 0	0.19 0.21		0.19 0.15		0.14 0.18	9. 16	<b>0</b> . 17	0.18 0.18		6.173
	<b>*</b>		SALACDA CREEK	342609	844212	Ø. 18	0.17 0.17		0.16 0.21		0.14 0.21			0.18		0.180
	8	3 MAJESTIC CARPETS	TRIB-TOWN BRANCH	344359	844858	9.06	0.07 0.04		4	4				0.07		<b>6.6</b> 57
	81	3 MAJESTIC CARPETS	TRIB-TOWN BRANCH	344359	844858		0.18-0-		9.15	9.6		9, 12	9.15	<b>.</b>		9.966
	81	3 DIXIE YARNS INC.	TOWN BRANCH	344648	844902		0.83 6.62	2 <b>9</b> .95	9.05	8	<b>9</b> .85	9. 9		9.04		6. 824
8 i	<b>&amp;</b> 3	YARNS	TOWN BRANCH	344648	844982	9.00	8.02 9.02	6.69 6.69 6.69		S 6	ල ම	9.90 9.00		8.82		<b>9.9</b> 21
את כפו כפו	5	S DIAIR THRNS INC.	IOWN BRANCH	344636	844833	6. ed 6. ea e	99.00	Š S S	90. 90.	9 9 9	9.0	9 9 9	s S	e Si	e Si	<u> </u>

185 #81 81 81 81 82 84 85 #81 81 81 85 #81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 8	88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88	방감관광광광관광광	CREEK CREEK CREEK CREEK CREEK CREEK CR-CONGSAUGA R		844538 844538 844538 844538 844538 844538 844685	0.50 0.52 0.50 0.68 0.68 0.91 0.81 0.70 0.66 0.50 0.49 0.48 0.35 0.30 0.40 0.44 0.74 0.78 0.70 0.56 0.56 0.46 0.32 0.33 0.32 0.34 0.33 0.45 0.45 0.43 0.57 0.66 0.72 0.43 0.31 0.40 0.32 0.31 0.37 0.37 0.72 0.97 0.94 0.77 0.63 0.33 0.31 0.33 0.35 0.37 0.55 0.54 0.55 0.80 0.71 0.52 0.32 1.24 1.39 1.29 1.42 1.35 1.35 1.47 1.08 1.09 1.28 1.37 1.23 1.35 1.39 0.97 0.69 0.70 0.60 0.50 0.51 0.41
761 D1 761 D1 761 D1 164 D1	2 2 2 2 2		2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3		844528 844528 844528 844528 845515	0.35 0.73 0.41 0.76 0.65 0.65 0.55 0.56 0.59 0.54 0.53 0.54 0.47 0.77 0.580 0.32 1.00 0.90 0.83 0.51 0.63 0.52 0.66 0.59 0.70 0.87 0.93 0.754 0.73 0.89 0.89 0.86 0.91 0.82 0.83 0.75 0.80 0.68 1.05 1.25 0.870 0.96 1.03 1.11 1.13 0.92 0.68 1.04 1.07 0.93 1.02 1.02 1.05 1.11 1.004 0.05 0.03 0.03 0.03 0.03 0.02 0.05 0.04 0.03 0.03 0.02 0.02 0.05 0.04
184 01 184 02 185 01 168 01 112 02	8 8 1 1 8 8 1 1 8 8 1 1 8 8 1 1 8 8 1 1 8 8 1 1 8 1 1 8 1 1 8 1	DOM: DOM: DOM: DACI	IVER IVER P CREEK EEK			8.04 9.03 0.03 0.05 0.05 0.05 0.05 0.05 0.05 0
70 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	\$ \$3 55 55 <b>55</b> 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 58	មួនមន្ត្រី មួន	CREEK SAUGA RIVER SAUGA RIVER SAUGA RIVER SAUGA RIVER CREEK			0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.0
155 781 63 81 155 781 63 85 155 781 83 85 155 781 83 84 155 781 91 84 155 781 91 81 155 781 91 84 155 781 92 88 155 781 92 88	88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88	3 CITY OF DALTON	MILL CREEK MILL CREEK MILL CREEK MILL CREEK DROWNING BEAR CREEK	344733 81 344733 81 344733 81 344733 81 344326 84 344326 84 344326 84 344326 84 34451 84	815839 815839 815839 815839 845601 845601 845601 845601 845731	8.58 9.02 13.2 7.06 7.96 5.67 10.7 8.50 9.53 8.53 5.51 1.25 7.950 2.28 5.10 5.09 4.68 5.59 5.18 6.17 3.96 5.48 6.10 5.47 6.00 5.090 4.87 5.30 3.84 5.27 5.59 3.11 5.25 5.22 6.75 6.00 6.20 5.39 5.262 3.33 6.91 3.40 4.00 4.52 5.68 6.58 6.67 6.80 5.05 9.03 5.76 5.632 22.3 19.0 15.0 16.0 16.0 17.7 16.5 19.7 17.0 17.5 15.7 18.1 17.54 16.4 21.0 21.8 22.9 20.0 23.0 21.1 23.0 21.4 18.2 20.3 20.2 21.51 24.3 23.3 20.9 21.4 21.6 11.4 13.2 19.0 18.3 19.0 21.5 25.3 20.76 23.5 23.5 23.5 21.7 12.1 13.2 19.0 19.4 16.2 16.7 15.4 19.26 14.5 17.0 16.3 20.9 22.6 17.4 20.1 22.3 17.0 16.8 10.7 18.1 18.55 7.30 7.30 6.70 7.10 6.00 6.00 8.60 8.60 7.50 4.50 4.60 5.00 6.600 6.30 5.40 5.10 5.20 5.80 5.20 5.30 5.30 5.30 5.30 5.30 5.30 5.30 5.3

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364 MB1 82	8	4 CITY OF CALHOUN	COOSAWATTEE RIVER	343109	845708	7.57 8.10 8.07 7.59 7.38 8.45 7.60 8.86 8.70 8.31 8.13 7.32 8.054
864 MØ1 82	83	4 CITY OF CALHOUN	COOSAWATTEE RIVER	343109	845788	40 0 00 0 20 0 00 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
864 MB1 82	46	4 CITY OF CALHOUN	COOSAWATTEE RIVER	343109	845708	19. 8 19. 5 9.17 11.8 18.6 11.8 18.1
064 Me1 D1	88	4 EITY OF CALHOUN	DOSTANAULA RIVER	343036	845805	4. 27 5. 29 7. 35 6. 77 5. 73 4. 49 3 4. 50 4. 20 4. 91 4. 49 4. 74 4. 6640
19 19	81	4 CITY OF CALHOUN	DOSTANAULA RIVER	343036	845805	6.33 5.75 5.79 4.96 5.40 4.48 4.82 4.75 4.22
064 M81 D1	8	4 CITY OF CALHOUN	OOSTANAULA RIVER	343836	845885	7 50 5 3 5 5 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7
964 M81 D1	83	4 CITY OF CALHOUN	OOSTANAULA RIVER	343036	845805	5.58 6.39 6.35 7.35 6.35 6.35 6.35 6.35 6.35 6.35 6.35 6
<b>8</b> 0.	₹	4 CITY OF CALHOUN	OOSTANAULA RIVER	343836	845805	7,11 7,63 7,32 6,11 5,06 6,01 5,47
NS SS	98	4 DUT-SAFETY REST RAER #34	TAIB OOTHKALOOGA CR	342444	845522	-
	91	AREA	TRIB OOTHKALOOGA CR	342444	845522	
	<b>8</b>		TAIB OOTHKALOOGA CA	345444	845522	N
	路	5 CAMP F D MERRILL	UPPER ETOWAH RIVER	<b>.</b>	9-	(1)
	<b>3</b>	CAMP F D	UPPER ETOWAH RIVER	÷	4	ą
<b>2</b>	\$	CAMP F	ETOWAH	4		Q
<b>2</b>	8	O L	ETOWAH RIVER	4	4	9
<b>189</b>	8		ETOWAH RIVER	4		9
<b>8</b> 67	æ	Ω u.	ETOWAH RIVER	4		•
28	81	S S S	ETOWAH RIVER	4		9.04 8.84 6.84 8.06 8.06 8.06 0.51 8.51 8.51 8.08-8-
<b>X87</b>	ଞ	S CAMP F D MERRIL:	ETOWAH RIVER	4		0.83 0.85 0.88-88- 8.88 0.88-88- 6.82 6.82 6.83 6.828
	8		TOME T	4	6-	-3889- 9.60 8.80 6.80 6.80 6.80 8.80 -888- 8.80
<b>19</b>	딿		ETOWAH RIVER	-6-	<del>-</del>	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.01 0.01 0.01
	88	6 GOLDKIST INC	ETOWAH RIVER	341809	842349	3.07 9.03 6.17-888- 8.14 8.17 8.88 8.18 8.87-8- 8.118
103	81		ETOWAH RIVER	341803	842349	0.13 0.21 0.13 0.09 0.09 0.06 0.09 0.21 0.06 0.09 0.13 0.14 0.116
193	\$		ETOWAH RIVER	341809	845349	3.28 8.18 8.14 8.12 8.08 8.03 8.13 8.11 8.81 8.84 8.87-6- 8.181
	82		HICKORY LOG CREEK	341606	842830	0 8,19 0,14 0,15 0,16 0,16 0,17 0,17-0- 0,16 0,17 0,20 0,16 0,15
	83	CANTON	HICKORY LOG CREEK	341606	842830	8.16 8.16 8.17 8.15 8.18 8.18 8.19 8.21 8.21 8.20 8.21 8.19 8.19
	엃		ETOWAH RIVER	341428	842921	2.38 2.34 2.34 2.32 2.36 2.53 2.48 2.45 2.41 2.32 2.22 2.25 2.359
_	8	CITY OF	ETOWAH RIVER	341428	842921	8.37 2.37 2.25 2.38 2.35 2.46 2.56 2.70 2.27 2.23 2.17 2.27 2.359
-	4	C117 OF	10 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	341428	842921	2.30 2.24 2.22 2.21 2.32 2.52 2.33 2.22 2.41 2.55 2.28 2.17 2.312
_	8	CITY. OF	TOWAH RIVER	341429	842933	0.03 0.02 0.26 0.24 0.29 0.50 0.45
_	æ	CITY OF	TOMBL	341429	842933	8- 8.48 8.34 8.35 8.36 8.33 8.35 8.32 8.32 8.29
_	<b>%</b>	CITY OF	TOWAH RIVER	341429	842933	8,44 8,34 8,53 8,36 8,29 8,28 8,28 8,28 8,24
	ಜ	C177 OF	TOWAH RIVER	341429	842933	0,28 0,26 8,30 0,28 0,36 0,65
	<b>&amp;</b>	6 CITY OF CANTON	TOWN RIVER	341429	842933	8.43 8.42 8.57 8.63 8.48 8.81 8.55 8.42 8.39 8.46 8.58 8.
	8	6 CITY OF CANTON		341354	843008	0.32 0.33 0.25 0.30 0.28 0.28 0.27 0.26 0.27 0.28 0.18
628 M62 D2	<b>6</b> 0	6 CITY OF CANTON	TOWAH RIVER	341354	843008	8.24 8.28 8.25 8.15 8.85 8.85 8.86 8.15 8.19 8.25 8.22 8.22 8.176

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840741 840741 840741 848741 842013	842341 842341 842353 842353	842600 842600 842600 842600 842600	842600 842600 844344 844344 84344	843008 843045 843045 843045 843045 844234 844234 844234 844234 843210 843210
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833 MB2 D3 833 MB2 D4	<b>₹ 8</b>	7 COBB CO MARIETTA WAT AUTH 7 COBB CO MARIETTA WAT AUTH	NOONDAY CREEK NOONDAY CREEK	340405 84;	843210 843210	3.06 0.06 0.03 0.06 0.04 0.03 0.03 0.03 0.03 0.03 3.02 0.04 0.037 3.47 0.48 0.54 0.52 0.51 0.38 0.32 0.31 0.33 0.37 0.36 0.32 0.410
	18	CO MARIETTA WAT			843210	36 0.34 0.32 0.34 0.31 0.29-00000- 0.
_	8 2	CO MARIETTA WAT			843213	1.54 1.32 1.58 1.39 1.48 1.84 2.18 1.96 1.51 1.57 1.53 1.
633 MB2 D6	3 33 36	7 COBB CO MARIETTA WAT HUTH	NOONDAY CREEK	340419 64.	843213 843213	1,46 1,73 1,69 1,78 1,53 1,74 1,46-88888- 1,619 1,88 1,82 2,89 2,81 2,12,80 1,87 1,90 1,50 1,52 80 3,80 2,80 2
	93	CO MARIETTA WAT			843213	3,40 3,40 3,50 3,30 3,22 3,00 2,90 3,48 2,30 2,50 3,80
<b>₩</b>	48	CO MARIETTA WAT		340419 84	843213	4.38 4.28 4.88 4.58 3.38 4.18 4.68 3.38 3.28 3.28 4.38
₹ 2	8	CO MARIETTA WAT		348229 843		34 6.62 6.61 6.61 6.61 6.61 6.61 6.61 6.63 6.61 6.61
833 MB2 D9	81	7 COBB CO MARIETTA LAT AUTH	BUTLER CREEK	340229 84.	843839	9.01 6.01 6.01 6.0
<b>E</b>	ಇ	CO MARIETTA WAT AUTH	BUTLER CREEK		843833	6.07 8.85 8.85 8.85 8.86 8.81 8.81 8.83 8.83 8.83 9.83
<b>20</b>	84	HAT PUTH	BUTLER CREEK	340229 84	3839	9.81 9.82 9.83 9.84 9.82 8.82 0.83
	8	7 C3BB CO MARIETTA LAT AUTH	BUTLER CREEK		843329	8.82-8- 8.81 8.81 8.81-8- 8.81 8.81 8.81 8.01
2	81	MARIETTA WAT AUTH	BUTLER CREEK		843929	8.81 8.82 8.81 8.81 8.81-88-
833 MB2 E4	<b>8</b>	7 COBB CO MARIETTA WAT AUTH	BUTLER CHEEK	340218 843	843929	8.86 <b>୫.</b> 88 ୫.81 8.81 8.82 8.81 8.15
2	<b>8</b>	CO MARIETTA WAT AUTH	BUTLER CREEK	340218 843		0.84 0.81 6.82 6.81 6.81 6.81 6.81 6.81 6.81 6.89
833 M83 D1	8	OF ACWORTH	TANYARD CKECK			8.61 8.49 8.44 8.41 8.35 8.38 8.41 8.41 8.35 8.35
833 M83 D1	8	7 CITY OF ACMORTH	TANYARD CREEK		844119	0,43 0,42 0,42 0,42 8,36 0,41 0,43 8,39 8.39
833 M83 D1	路	7 CITY OF ACWORTH	TANYARD CREEK	340500 84	844119	0.43 6.51
	83		TANYARD CREEK	340500 84	844119	0.58 0.47 0.42 8.37 0.39 0.30 0.36 0.54 0.58
833 M83 D1	<b>8</b>	7 CITY OF ACWORTH	TANYARD CREEK	340500 84	844119	3.45 0.44 0.48 0.43 0.48 0.51 0.44 0.46
	8	7 FULTON COUNTY	LITTLE RIVER	340624 846	842258	3.13 9.12 8.22 8.28 8.16 8.16 8.19 8.98 8.11 8.12 8.11 8.19 8.133
<b>8</b>	8	7 FULTON COUNTY				0.09 0.03 0.09 0.11
060 M05 D4	28	7 FULTON COUNTY	LITTLE RIVER	340624 846	842528	0.15 0.14 0.14-0- 0.17-0-
BEG MBS D4	ಜ	7 FULTON COUNTY	LITTLE RIVER	340624 84	842528	000- 0.15 0.13 0.13 0.16 0.10 0.11 0.23
<b>36</b> 5	\$	7 FULTON COUNTY	LITTLE RIVER	340624 846		.1 8.13 8.17 8.19 8.22 8.19 8.22 8.25 8.11 8.18 8.10 8.11
101	8	8 THOMPSON WIENMAN COMPANY	ETOWAH RIVER			688- 6- 6.34 6.39 6.39 6.29 6.24 6.36
<b>18</b>	81	-8 THOMPSON MIENMAN CONPANY				8.43-8- 8.33-8- 8.49 8.49-88- 8.59
101	83	8 THOMPSON MIEMMAN COMPANY				€.
908 101 DS	84	8 THOMPSON MIENMAN COMPANY	ETOWAH RIVER	346866 844	844700	8.88 1.18 1.18 1.18 1.88 8.98 1.88 8.89 8.97 8.92 8.98
185	98	NEW RIVERSIDE OCHRE	ETOWAH RIVER		844540	1:11 1:20 1:19 1:45 1:37
105	81	NEW RIVERSIDE OCHRE			844240	1.20 1.20 1.97 1.62 1.19 1.93 1.46 1.81 1.73 2.39 1
ž	85	NEW RIVERSIDE DOHRE	STOWNH RIVER	340941 84	844540	2.04 0.89 2.38 1.62 1.20
	83	NEW RIVERSIDE DCHRE	ETOWAH RIVER		844548	1.35 1.25 1.11 1.11 0.75 1.07 1.15 1.15 1.13 1.22 1.20 3.79 1.360
	<b>4</b> 5	8 NEW RIVERSIDE OCHRE CO	ETOWAH RIVER		844240	1.26 1.06 0.83 1.73 2.03 0.63 0.38 1.26-
868 166 DI		8 CHEMICAL PRODUCTS CORP.	ETOWAH RIVER	348828 84	844707	8.39 1.82 1.81 8.99 8.37 8.95 8.92 8.93 8.92 8.99 8.99 1.81 8.973

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CHEMICAL PADDUCTS CORP. GOODYEAR TIRE AND RUBBER GOODYEAR TIRE AND RUBBER GOODYEAR TIRE AND RUBBER GOODYEAR TIRE AND RUBBER GOODYER TIRE AND RUBBER CATTERION MILLS INC. CITY OF CARTERSVILLE CITY OF	8 BARTOW CO WATER SYSTEM 8 GA POWER-PLANT BOWEN 6 GA POWER-PLANT BOWEN 8 GA POWER-PLANT BOWEN 8 GTTY OF DALLAS 9 CITY OF DALLAS 9 MARQUETTE CEMENT CO
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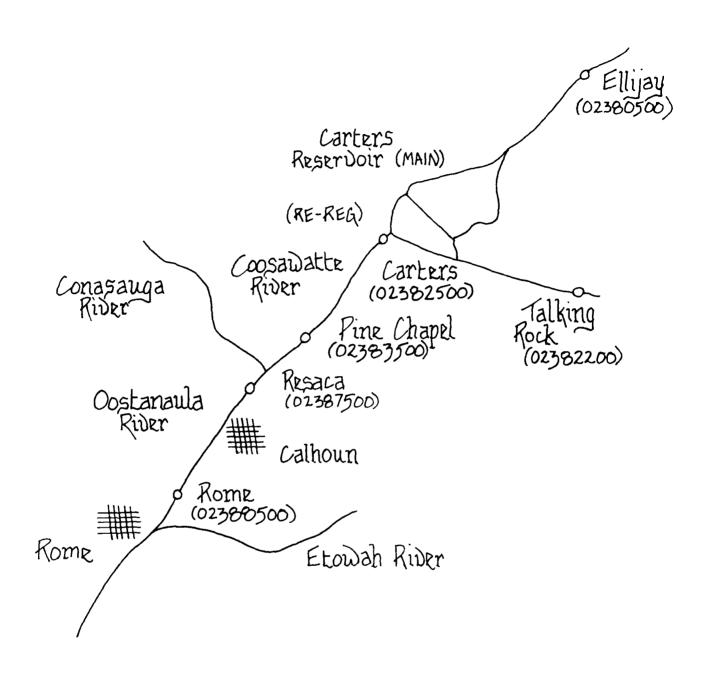
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## APPENDIX H ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVE SUPPLY

## APPENDIX H

## ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVE SUPPLY

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**LOCATION MAP** 

